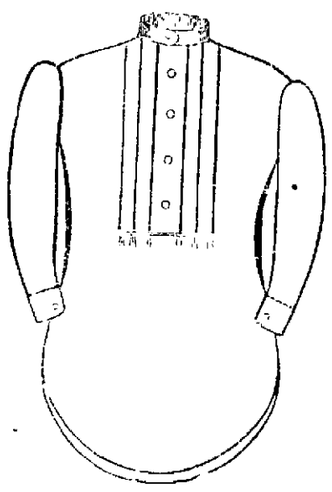
The Massillon Independent.

VOL. XXIII—NO. 44. MASSILLON, OHIO, APRIL 23, 1886. WHOLE NO. 1,18



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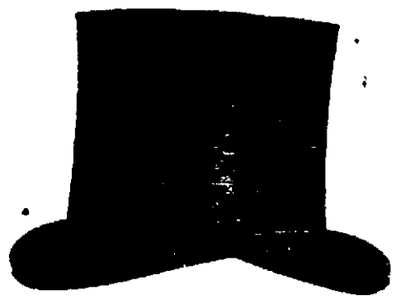

NEW STORE

IN THE

OLD REED ROOM,

About April 1st.

Massillon Independent,

[ESTABLISHED IN 1863.]

H. C. BROWN, - - Administrator.

Office 2d. floor, Room No. 8, Opera Block.

Terms of Subscription:

One Year, (in Advance).....$1,50
Six Months.....1,00
Three months.....50

Job Printing.

Our facilities for doing Job Work are complete We have three steam presses and all the new styles of Type. We shall keep up to the art by constantly increasing our stock, and shall at all times be ready to execute anything from a visiting card to a mammoth poster. at short notice and at fair prices.

Business Directory.

ATTORNEYS.

R. W. McCAUGHEY, Attorney at Law, office over Diehlenn's Arcade Store, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

COLE & REINOEHL, Attorneys at Law and Notaries Public. office over Marks Bros. store Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

WILLISON & GARRETT, Attorneys-at-Law. Rooms Nos. 11 and 11½ Opera Block.

R. H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, Sibila's block Erie street, Massillon, O. Will attend to all business intrusted to his care in the Federal Courts, Northern District of Ohio and Stark and adjoining counties.

WILLIAM McMILLAN, Attorney at Law, in H. Beatty's block, in the rooms formerly occupied by R. H. Folger.

R. A. PINN, Attorney at Law and Notary Public. Office in Bammerlin's Block, Erie treet.

ISAAC ULMAN, Attorney at Law, Massillon, Ohio. Office No. 16, East Main street, up tairs. Business intrusted to his care in this and adjoining counties and in the U. S. Courts will receive prompt attention.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio. J. E. McLain, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. $150,000 Capital. S. Hunt, President; C. Steese Cashier.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

PETER SAILER, manufacturer and wholesale Cigar dealer. Factory corner Erie and Tremont streets.

PHIL. BLUMENSCHEIN, wholesale and retail dealer in Cigars. Factory and store room No. 59 West Main street.

DRUGGISTS.

ARTHUR FISHER & CO., Druggists and Chemists. Prescriptions carefully compounded. No. 9, South Erie street.

Z. T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio.

DENTISTS.

D. W. JEFFRIES, Dentist, Beatty's Block, Main street. Teeth inserted on hard rubber plate. Filling also attended to.

E. CHIDESTER, Dentist, over Humberger & Son's store. Nitrous oxide gas administered for painless extraction of teeth.

DRY GOODS.

WATKINS BROS., Dry Goods, Notions, Etc., No. 20, East Main street.

THE MASSILLON BEE HIVE CASH STORE, Special departments: Domestic Dry Goods, Silks and Fancy Goods, Notions and Hosiery, Carpets and Oil Cloths and Merchant Tailoring. Allman, Putman & Leighley, Proprietors.

REED'S DRY GOODS STORE, Massillon, Ohio. Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods.

HUMBERGER & SON, dealers in General Dry Goods, Notions, Fancy Goods, etc. No. 8 East Main Street.

FURNITURE.

JAMES A. HACKETT, Furniture Dealer, Wall Paper, Curtains, etc., No. 16, West Main st.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker, No. 23 West Main street.

GROCERIES.

DATWATER & SON. Established in 1832. Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

ALBRIGHT & CO., Cash Grocery and Provision Dealers, Queensware, etc., No. 25 East Main street Goods delivered free of charge.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

JEWELERS.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie Street.

C. F. VON KANEL, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street.

TINNERS.

HENRY F. OEHLER, dealer in Stoves, Tinware, House Furnishing Goods, etc. No. 14 West Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

MASSILLON CONTRACTING AND BUILDING CO., Manufacturers of Doors Sash Blinds, Mouldings, etc.

HESS, SNYDER & CO., manufacturers of Novelty Pumps, Stoves, Engines, Mill and Mining Machinery. Works on South Erie street.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures

PHYSICIANS.

H. B. GARRIGUS, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,
Office hours, 8 30 to 10.30 A. M.
2 P. M. to 5 P. M.
7 P. M. to 9 P. M.
Office in H. Beatty's block, formerly occupied by Dr. Barrick. Near corner of Main and Erie streets. Residence 241 East Main street.

H. C. ROYER, M. D
SURGEON.
Office Hours: 7 A. M. to 9:30 A. M.
12 M. to 2 P. M.
5 P. M. to 7 P. M.
Office and Residence 100 E. Main St., Massillon, O.

DR. W H. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 8 a. m., 1 to 3 and to 9 p. m.. Office open day and night.

Massillon Railroad Time.

P. F. W. & C. R. R.

	R. R. Time.	City Time.
GOING WEST.		
	3 52 A. M.	4 27 A. M.
	10 24 "	10 59 "
	1 55 P. M.	2 30 P. M.
	5 18 "	5 53 "
Local Freight,	7 06 "	7 41 "
GOING EAST.		
	1 12 P. M.	1 47 P. M.
	12 00 M. Night	12 35 "
	2 49 A. M.	3 24 P. M.
	9 07 A. M.	9 42 A. M.
Local Freight	11 55 A. M.	12 30 "

C. L. & W. R. R.

New standard, 90th Meridian time.

Going North.		Going South.	
No. 2	7:00 a. m.	No. 1	9:55 a. m.
4	3:37 pm	3	7:10 p. m
6	7:10 "	5	6:00 a. m
24	1:00 a. m.	17	11:10 a. m

W. & L. E. R. R.

Going South.		Going North.	
No. 5	1:20 p. m.	No. 4	8:12 a. m
7	5:50 a. m.	6	12:30 p. m
9	6:40 p. m.	8	8:35 p. m.

DIRECTORY.

CITY OFFICIALS.

Mayor—Josiah Frantz.
Clerk—Jos. R. White.
Solicitor—E. G. Willison.
Marshal—Adam Wendling.
Engineer—D. A. Miller.
Treasurer—J. W. Foltz.
Council—1st Ward, George Snyder, Charles E. Jarvis; 2d ward, Henry Huber, Henry F. Oehler, 3d Ward, H. A. Williams, Eli B. Lieghley; 4th Ward, Geo. Rink, Thomas L. Volkmor.
Board of Education—S. A. Conrad, J. G. Warwick, W. B. Humberger, Dr. T. C. Miller, W. H. Justus and Paul Kirchhofer.

TOWNSHIP.

Trustees—Louis Zellers, Andrew Smith and Abel James.
Clerk—Louis A. Koons.
Treasurer—Martin Schafer.
Justices of the Peace—Thomas Blackburn, W. S. S. Rogers, and R. H. Folger.

SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

Clinton Lodge, No. 47, meets in Masonic Hall, Mill street, second and last Monday of each month. W. S. S. Rogers, Sec'y.
Hiram Chapter, No. 18, meets in Masonic Hall, first Tuesday of each month. Z. T. Baltzly, Sec'y.
Massillon Commandery, No. 4 K. T., meets in Masonic Hall, second Thursday of each month. John A. Shoemaker, Recorder

ODD FELLOWS.

Sippo Lodge, No. 48, meets in Odd Fellows Hall corner of Main and Mill streets, every Monday evening. Chas. Higginbotham, Sec'y.
Massillon Lodge, No. 484, (German) meets every Wednesday evening, in Odd Fellow Hall, corner of Main and Erie streets. John Kopp, Sec'y.
Eureka Encampment, No. 24, meets first and third Fridays of each month, in Odd Fellows Hall, corner of Main and Mill streets. H. Huber, Scribe.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Perry Lodge, No 87, meets every Thursday evening in Beatty's Block, Main street.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN.

Tuscarawas Lodge, No. 70, meets every Tuesday evening, in hall over Union National Bank.

G. A. R.

Hart Post No. 134 meets in K. P. Hall, on second and fourth Friday of each month.
John Ellis, Adj't.

S. OF V.

Daniel Ritter Camp No. 21 meet every first and third Friday of each month in K. P. hall.
Chas. G. King, Orderly Serg't.

DAUGHTERS OF VETERANS.

The Massillon Daughters of Veterans meet in K. P. Hall, on second and fourth Saturday afternoons of each month. Miss Daisy Roof, Sec'y.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Perry Grange No. 694, meets first and third Saturdays of each month at 2 o'clock, in Welker's Hall, Main street. Mrs. S. O. Eggert, Sec'y.

THE NATIONAL UNION.

Massillon Council of the National Union meets on the 1st and 3d Monday of each month in the A. O. U W. Hall. C. F. Von Kanel, Sec'y.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH—Hill street, between Plumb and North. Preaching every Lord's Day at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sunday School at 9:30 a. m. Rev. J. E. Mann, Pastor.

LABOR TROUBLES.

The Tie-Up of the New York Surface Lines Results in a Fierce Street Encounter.

No Change in the Situation at East St. Louis—Mass Meeting of Strikers.

NEW YORK, April 20.—Twenty of the twenty-two car lines of this city were tied up snug and fast yesterday, so far as the general public was concerned. One car was run over the Dry Dock line, another over the 4th avenue line, and two cars managed to make one round trip each on the 3d avenue line. Twelve thousand street-car employes of all grades, earning $26,340 per day, are idle, and about twenty of them are locked up in police stations or are moaning on hospital cots. Every able-bodied man entitled to wear the uniform of the metropolitan police is on duty, and all day and far into the night the streets were swaying with people more or less excited. According to the sworn reports of the surface companies 215,607 people ride in their cars every day and this number was added morning and evening to the swarms always patronizing the elevated roads. Many thousand people were compelled to walk to and from their homes in this city of great distances, and all along the streets the strikers were denounced by the people whom the strike had discommoded.

Shortly after 5 o'clock last evening car No. 53 of the Third Avenue line, with Conductor Husted, an old employe, and Driver Sheak, a new "scab," in charge, accompanied by four officers, was making one of the experimental trips of the day, and on reaching 59th street collided with a horse and buggy placed there for the purpose of obstruction. As if by magic a vast crowd of strikers appeared upon the scene and began a savage assault on the conductor, driver, and officers. An immense building in course of erection on the corner afforded an unlimited supply of bricks and stones, and these were freely used. Husted and Sheak were dragged from the car and unmercifully beaten. Both men are insensible, and are said to-night to be dying. The four policeman were pounded with stones and in turn knocked down a striker at every blow of their clubs.

Both sides to the conflict called for help. Capts. Mount and Gunner, each supported by thirty men, came up hurriedly and faced a mob of at least 900 strikers. Then the terrific battle began in earnest and continued until the police retired to the opposite side of the street, formed a line, and dashed at the strikers. The scenes following were shocking. Policemen went down under the cyclone of bricks, and the strikers went down with crushed skulls. Blood streamed down the faces of fifty men. Five policemen were seriously hurt. Nine of the assaulting mob were clubbed and arrested, and all were identified as striking employes of the Third Avenue company. Finally the mob moved off sullenly and with fierce oaths of future vengeance.

GENERAL LABOR NEWS.

CHICAGO, April 21.—Governor Oglesby reached this city to-day and held a prolonged conference with Sheriff Hanchett, certain railway officials, and some representative business men in regard to the strike of Lake Shore switchmen, the result being a decision that the situation does not yet justify the calling out of militia.

The furnacemen employed at the Colerain iron works at Redington, Pa., struck last Saturday for an advance of wages and were joined, Monday, by all the laboring men at the works. The superintendent refused to grant the demand and ordered the furnaces "banked." All single men were paid off yesterday and discharged. The married employes were told that they would be served in the same way as soon as they removed from the company's houses.

Two weeks ago the executive committee of the Knights of Labor at Augusta, Ga., presented a petition to the presidents of the cotton mills, setting forth certain concessions which they would like to have made. There are eight mills, employing about 3,000 hands, most of whom are knights. The presidents yesterday issued a circular to their employes entirely ignoring the knights, and saying, among other things: "We decline most positively to recognize any outside interference between our employes and ourselves. We are always prepared to confer with you as employes, but in no other capacity, upon all subjects of common interest." The knights met last night and decided to notify the presidents that they would treat only through their executive board.

The employes of James Irving & Sons' extensive cotton mills at Irvington, Pa., have struck for an advance of wages. The firm refuses to accede to the demand and the mills have been closed.

Last evening the coke syndicate caused to be posted throughout the Connellsville (Pa.) regions a notice voluntarily advancing the wages of the miners and coke drawers from 5 to 16 per cent after May 1. The increase affects all of the 10,000 men who took part in the recent successful strike.

It is denied that a general boycott against the Gould lines is contemplated.

As a result of the new liquor law all the saloons in Des Moines, Iowa, are closed up.

Ex-President Arthur has sufficiently improved to walk about his residence in New York.

The Canadian Pacific road intends to start its first through train from Montreal on May 24.

George W. Fowler, the pioneer merchant of Batavia, Illinois, died of apoplexy on Saturday.

Zach Montgomery has been confirmed as assistant attorney general for the interior department.

The street-car laborers' troubles in Milwaukee have been adjusted, a compromise having been effected.

The City Council of Minneapolis, Minn., appropriated $25,000 for the benefit of the cyclone sufferers.

The secretary of the treasury has issued a call for 3 per cent bonds to the amount of $10,000,000, maturing June 1.

The governor of Tennessee has appointed W. C. Whitthorne United States Senator, to succeed Howell E. Jackson.

The farmers throughout Clinton county, Indiana, have discovered millions of grasshoppers in a chrysalis state.

The Burlington road, with 3,646 miles of track, reports its net earnings for 1885 at $12,150,657, and its surplus at $504,654.

The Common Council of Hudson, Wis., has decided that Judge Evans is guilty of appropriating school wood to his own use.

Successful experiments in carrying on distinct conversation by telephone between Chicago and Cleveland were conducted Sunday.

N. Anderson, of Oshkosh, Wis., committed suicide by drowning at Grand Rapids, Mich. He left a note stating: "This is my wife's fault."

The name of General W. F. Rogers, of Buffalo, is mentioned in connection with the public printing office, as the successor of Sterling P. Rounds.

The State Superintendent of Public Instruction reports that there are in Illinois 2,378 persons between the ages of 12 and 21 who can not read or write.

A Troy dispatch says that the Rev. William Cleveland, brother of the president, confirms the report that the latter is to marry Miss Folsom in June.

Dr. William Cooper, a prominent physician of Kokomo, Ind., has been arrested, charged with forgery by "raising" the amounts of notes due him.

The house of representatives, under the leadership of Messrs. Browne and Hatch, refused to fix a date for the consideration of the Hennepin canal bill.

M. M. Powers, a gambler, at Aberdeen, Dakota, was nearly murdered on the street by a citizen, whereupon the mayor ordered all the gaming dens closed.

The proposed limited train on the St. Paul road will run from Chicago to Milwaukee in 2½ hours, and will stop at only thirteen stations on the way to Minneapolis.

About one hundred men employed in the Wabash avenue factory of A. H. Andrews & Co., in Chicago, struck Monday noon for an increase of 15 per cent in wages.

Militia companies from Peoria, Farmington, Carthage, and Delavan have arrived at East St. Louis, to relieve troops from Decatur, Paris, Nashville, and Springfield.

A deputy sheriff at Little Rock, Arkansas, who was badly beaten by the strikers while guarding property of the Iron Mountain road, has received Jay Gould's check for $500.

The white and colored pupils in the McDonough school at Algiers, opposite New Orleans, struck for less hours of study, and the services of police were required to preserve order.

The visible supply of wheat and corn Saturday was, respectively, 45,808,483 and 15,235,026 bushels. Since last report wheat decreased 1,874,000 bushels, and corn is reduced 1,252,539 bushels.

Howard Van Wyck, a young lawyer of Milwaukee, has quitted that city after embezzling and squandering $20,000 belonging to a relative, who had entrusted it to Van Wyck for investment.

The Galician town of Stry has been almost wholly destroyed by fire, the number of houses burned being six hundred. Many lives were lost, and a large number of persons are destitute.

J. E. Robinson, the defaulting bank cashier of Angelica, New York, who is sojourning on the Canadian side of the Niagara river, states that he lost no money in wheat speculation at Chicago.

The Kentucky house of representatives has unanimously decided to appoint a joint committee to investigate the legality of the Frankfort lottery and the law under which it is operated.

A French fleet, in command of an admiral, is said to be in the South Pacific, with the object of annexing the Leeward Islands. It is said that some of the Society Islands will also be declared French territory.

Five murderers in Indian Territory have escaped the gallows by a commutation of their sentence to life imprisonment in the Detroit house of correction. Three of the party killed a peddler for a plug of tobacco.

The Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Road has sold to the S. Croix Lumber Company and John Glover, of Hudson, 2,158,888 acres of standing pine in Washburne county, Wisconsin, on private terms.

A. P. Moore, of Brockton, Massachusetts, who has pledged the support of the New England Knights of Labor to the Gould strikers in the southwest, is charged with embezzlement, for which his bondsmen are still held.

Strikes were inaugurated Friday in several of the St. Louis public schools, the children demanding shorter sessions. One boy who refused to join the strikers at the Madison school was given a thrashing by his school fellows.

The majority report of the Payne Investigating Committee, recommending that the evidence adduced be certified to the President of the United States Senate, was adopted by the Ohio House by a strict party vote—61 to 33. The decision involves nearly $1,000,000

A firm of printers in Washington has attracted national attention by publishing the speeches of congressmen, in packages of one hundred, at government rates. Yet the house committee on labor has reported in favor of increasing wages in the government office 20 per cent.

President Cleveland has nominated John C. Reiley for postmaster at Cincinnati, and Mrs. Virginia C. Thompson for a similar position at Louisville. He also named as government directors of the Union Pacific road Franklin MacVeagh, of Chicago, and James W. Savage, of Omaha.

Miss Helena Hull entered suit at Detroit, Mich., Friday against her sister, the wife of the Rev. Mr. Spiers, for $50,000 damages, alleging that two years ago, when Mrs. Spiers was the spouse of the deceased millionaire Mabley, she beat, choked, and attempted to kill her.

The sons of the late William H. Vanderbilt have given $250,000 to the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York to build and endow a building to be used exclusively for clinics. The building will cost $150,000. It will be known as the Vanderbilt clinic, in honor of their father.

Colonel R. B. Roberts, for many years the western attorney of the Pennsylvania company, died Monday afternoon in Chicago, aged 59 years. He commanded the 1st Pennsylvania reserve regiment throughout the peninsular campaign. His remains will be taken to Pittsburg for interment.

The Union Pacific and Burlington roads have fixed upon $30, with rebate of $16.50, as the price of limited first-class tickets from the Missouri river to the Pacific coast. The Atchison road charges $29.50 net for through passage, and has given notice that it is out of the market for California freight business except at full tariff rates.

At a mass-meeting of Knights of Labor in Washington, presided over by Representative Farquhar, Senator Voorhees urged workingmen to organize, and promised his vote and influence to secure such legislation as they desired. Speeches were also made by Representatives Weaver, Murphy, and O'Hara.

A watchman and a policeman fired several shots at John B. Murphy, foreman of the St. Paul yards, at Milwaukee, Thursday night, mistaking him for a burglar. One bullet lodged in a note-book in Mr. Murphy's breast-pocket and another found a resting place on the buckle of one of his suspenders.

Forty citizens of Anthony, Kansas, took the sheriff prisoner, early Monday morning, overpowered the brothers Weaver, imprisoned for the murder of Adel Shearer, and killed them with revolvers, for fear of being interrupted in the work of hanging. The affair was witnessed by the mother of the victims and the wife of one of them.

At St. Louis Sunday, Knights of Labor called upon the butcher firm which supplies Mr. Hoxie, of the Missouri Pacific Road, with meat, and requested them to desist on pain of being boycotted. The Knights' demand was rejected, however, the butchers saying that Mr. Hoxie was a good customer, and his orders would be promptly filled.

While experiments were being made at the iron works of Singer, Nimick & Co., in Pittsburg, Pa., Saturday, the mold containing over 1,000 pounds of molten steel suddenly gave way, scattering the metal in every direction. Fifty spectators were standing near, and many of them were severely burned. Five are supposed to be dangerously injured. The damage to the mill was slight.

At the cathedral in Madrid, Sunday morning, while the bishop was ascending the steps, he was shot three times by a priest, whose motive was revenge for being dismissed. The bishop was taken to a private chamber, where last sacraments were administered. The assassin was only saved from lynching by vigorous efforts of the gendarmes, who conveyed him to prison in a carriage.

The special committee appointed by the house of representatives to investigate the labor difficulties in the southwest commenced operations Tuesday at Washington with the testimony of T. V. Powderly. He stated certain abuses along the Missouri Pacific road in the way of exactions for a hospital fund; declared that nothing of a violent nature was ever counseled by the Knights of Labor, and thought he should soon be able to suggest legislative remedies for existing evils.

The St. Lawrence river rose at Montreal Sunday to a far greater height than ever known before. The greater part of the wholesale and manufacturing sections of the city are inundated to a depth of from three to eight feet deep, boats and rafts being utilized to get in or out of houses in the western half of the city. Thousands of operatives who are deprived of work and shut up in their houses will have to be provided for by the city authorities until the floods subside and business is resumed. The loss to the citizens will be immense.

While eight kegs of powder were being unloaded from a Northwestern freight car at Clintonville, Wis., a sudden explosion occurred, which blew the car into a thousand pieces and wrecked the adjoining cars and the freight depot. Arthur Edwards, the station baggageman, was instantly killed, and James Ringwood, telegraph operator, so badly wounded that he died before noon. George Storm, a truckman, was injured internally and will die. George Hollister, conductor J. Gagnon, a brakeman, and Larsen, an operator, were badly wounded but will recover. The powder had been billed through from Chicago to the Shawano mines by the American Powder company.

In a lecture before the Political Science association of the Michigan university, Judge Thomas M. Cooley gave particular attention to the labor question. He opposes despotic remedies, and believes that strikes, having evil consequences, stand in the way of progress. Each party should respect the object of employment, thus making it mutually beneficial. Lawsuits are to be avoided as breaking the spirit of confidence which should exist. He considers arbitration the oldest and best remedy, although it is most successful in foreign governments and does not always please the democratic independence of the American. He advocated a permanent board of control, such as is in vogue in England, to be made up equally from both classes.

WASHINGTON.

It is now taken for granted in the select social circles here that President Cleveland will wed Miss Frances Folsom, the belle of Buffalo, at some time during the coming summer. The Folsoms are abroad, but they will return about June 1. It is not at all unlikely that the President will be married during his midsummer vacation, and spend his honeymoon in the quiet of Northern New York. The one who will lose by the President's marriage will be Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland. She is now the ranking lady in Washington society. With the President married she will lose her precedence over the wives of prominent officials. It is hardly probable that Miss Cleveland will remain at the White House after her brother's marriage. It is said by her friends that she will not at all be reluctant to give up her position here and return to the more congenial occupation of literary study and writing. Miss Cleveland has found very little opportunity for literary work since coming to Washington, and, having great ambition in that direction, will naturally find pleasure in returning to the quieter pursuits of private life. There has been a great demand here for the picture of Miss Folsom within the last few days, but none of the photographers here has been able to satisfy any of the calls.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Senate.

APRIL 14.—Senator Butler addressed the Senate to-day in favor of open executive sessions. The surest and nearest road to civil-service reform was to throw open the doors of the senate for executive as well as legislative sessions and then to permit by law, the members of the cabinet to come on the floor of congress from time to time and participate in debate, but without a vote.

Senator Riddleberger submitted as a substitute for the pending resolution relating to executive sessions a resolution providing "that all matters other than those relating to treaties should be considered and acted upon by the senate in open session.

The chair laid before the senate a letter from Senator Jackson saying he had accepted the United States judgeship of the 6th circuit, and requesting the president pro tempore of the senate to inform the executive of Tennessee. The chair said information would be accordingly sent to the governor of Tennessee of the vacancy.

APRIL 15.—The senate ratified without debate in executive session to-day the Venezuelan treaty. It provides for the reopening of the claims of citizens of the United States against Venezuela. These are to be considered by a commission of three, one to be appointed by each government and the third to be settled by those two. If these cannot agree the Russian or Swiss minister is to name a commissioner to take the place of the one selected by the two first named. The commission is to meet within three months in Washington, and its decision is to be final.

Consideration of the Hawaiian treaty was postponed for a fortnight and the Van Wyck resolution for its consideration in open session went over with it.

The senate then took up the question of open sessions. Senators Logan, Hoar, Platt and others taking part in the discussion.

APRIL 16.—Senator Camden addressed the senate to-day on the Cullom inter-state commerce bill, which he considered satisfactory in the main. He suggested an amendment omitting the words "from the same original point of departure," and omitting any permission to the commission to make exceptions. His amendment would prohibit any greater charge "for a shorter than a longer distance, or any one railroad" —the term "one railroad" to include all the roads under control of one company whether owned or operated under lease.

Senator Camden thought that the provision affecting "long and short hauls," if unamended, would only add to the evil of discrimination by sanctioning its most odious features, because it would discriminate against whole sections of the country, and would give to large cities a monopoly of nearly all kinds of business by reason of the cheaper rates. Such a bill "discriminated in favor of discrimination." There should be, he thought, no limitations or exceptions to the application of the principle of the long and short haul. Taking Chicago as the great starting point for shipments to the eastern seaboard, Senator Camden argued that under the bill the rates would be no greater to intermediate points than to the seaboard, but that the railroad companies would not be prevented from charging the whole country outside of Chicago to the seaboard any arbitrary rates they might choose.

APRIL 19.—Senator Dolph to-day reported favorably from the committee on public lands a bill to forfeit all lands which appertain to and are coterminous with that part of the Northern Pacific railroad main line which extends from Wallula Junction, Washington territory, to Portland, Oregon, except such of the lands as appertain to the branch line across the Cascade mountains. The bill also provides that where persons are now in possession of the lands forfeited by the bill under deeds secured from the railroad company they shall have the right to purchase the lands from the United States in quantities not exceeding 320 acres for $2.50 per acre.

APRIL 20—Senator Logan to-day reintroduced the Army bill with the features stricken out to which the objection had been made, and will endeavor to secure its passage. The sections left out are those providing for an increase of 5,000 men, relating to the pay of Chaplains, and authorizing commissioned officers to make deposits of money with army Paymasters. By introducing this bill the General reaffirms his convictions that the proposed reorganization of the army should not be delayed. As the sections are gone on which several Senators who had personal grudges to pay based their opposition some curiosity is felt about their attitude when the bill again comes before the Senate.

House.

APRIL 14.—The House adopted to-day the majority report in the Hurd-Romeis election contest, which declares that Mr. Romeis is entitled to his seat as representative 10th Ohio district.

Mr. Hurd made a long speech in his own behalf, and was listened to attentively by the house. In speaking of a case of intimidation alleged to have been practiced by an employer named Kelley upon his employes, he maintained that the fact of intimidation had been clearly shown, and he controverted the correctness of the laws as laid down by the majority that, as it had never been proved that the intimidation had had its effect, no notice would be taken of it. There was something revolting to him in the intimidation of employes by their employers. Shame on the cause which would perpetrate such a crime against labor in its own interest; shame on the party that would deliberately engage in the work of unmanning men. [Applause.] Kelley had stated that he was protecting his business. He wanted Kelley and every other employer to unnerstand that they might own their acres, their plant, their machinery, but they did not own their men. [Applause.] He asked the house to teach every employer that no wealth, however great, could rob the humblest citizen of the right of suffrage, and no manufacturing interest, however potential, should be permitted to interfere with the freedom of elections.

The vote was first taken on the resolution of the minority, which declares that Jacob Romeis is not entitled to the seat. This was defeated—yeas, 105; nays, 168.

The majority resolutions confirming Mr. Romeis's right to his seat were agreed to without division.

APRIL 15.—The Hoar electoral-count bill was reported to the house to-day with several important amendments. In that part of section 4 which prohibits the rejection of

[Continued on page 8.]

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Laughter and Cries of "Rats."

Courier Journal's Spring Mikado.

The marbles boys play in the spring,
Tra-la,
Prove that the cold winter is past.
And the boy with his top and his string,
Tra-la,
As gay as a lark or a king,
Tra-la,
Gives promise of summer at last,
And that's what I mean when I say that a thing
Is welcome as games boys play in the spring.

The games that boys play in the spring,
Tra-la,
Make the sidewalk an excellent place
To be tripped up by top or by string,
Tra-la,
Or to learn how marbles will sting,
Tra-la,
When deftly shot merrily in race.
And that's what I mean when I say or sing,
"Plague take the legs' games that they play in the spring."

St. Paul Globe's Dude Mikado.

Three little dudes in a sleigh,
Three little canes and three little hats,
Three little straws with sugar—
Gay little dudes are we,
Three little dudes on a tat,
Three little skins pulled on a hack,
Three little heads without a hat—
Tired little skins are we,
Three little dudes and three little beds,
Three big doctors, three crowded heads,
Three little tombstones—epitaphs read:
"Dead little dudes are we."

Somerville Journal's Boston Mikado.

The bonnets that in summer he sports,
Tra-la,
Are exhibited now in the stores,
And your wife wants a new one,
Tra-la!
A most unattractive old thing!
Tra-la!
And a wh[illegible] and lace,
And she [illegible]
If you [illegible] the loss not that blooms in the spring,
Tra-la!
Oh, we [illegible] in the spring!

An Oil-town Mikado.

The [illegible]
Have the [illegible]
For which [illegible]
They [illegible]
And [illegible]
Sunday [illegible]
[illegible]
As they [illegible]
Tra-la, tra-la,
Oh, [illegible]

Punch's Parisian Mikado.

On a flag-[illegible]
Where [illegible]
And a d[illegible]
[illegible]
He lai[illegible]
And none from his speech would like to incline
To [illegible]
Oh, [illegible]

THE CANTANKEROUS WIFE.

A Folk-tale from the Russian of Afanasief.

In old times, in the government of Novgorod, there lived a wife on such bad terms with her husband that she became a proverb in her neighborhood. No matter what he said she was sure to take the opposite ground. If he told her to get up early and prepare his breakfast she would lie in bed without stirring for three long days; if he said: "Come, now, my dear, it is time for you to go to sleep," she would stay awake, talking all the while, till daybreak. Once, when the poor man ventured to ask her to make some pancakes, she flew into a rage, and cried:

"Pancakes, you fool! you don't deserve a pancake."

"All right, my love; don't make pancakes, then, if I don't deserve them," he answered, oh! so meekly.

"I'd like to know who is to keep me from cooking what I please in my own house," she screamed at this. "Pancakes I'm going to make, and a good two gallon potful, and you shall eat them every one."

So for once the poor husband got his fill of pancakes, but luck was not always on his side.

Things went from bad to worse, until at last the man took to wandering in the woods, afraid to set his foot upon the threshhold of his home. One day, while picking a few berries to appease his hunger, he pushed aside a bush apparently bottomless. An idea came to him. If he were to put his wife into the pit might it not teach her a lesson? So, returning home, he plucked up courage to address her in a pleasant tone:

"If I were you, wife, I wouldn't go into the woods to pick berries. It really is not safe there."

"Safe, you bugbear! What is that to you? I can take care of myself, I think. I'll go into the woods this very day."

"Well, go if you must, my love; but on no account go near the big currant bush I've marked with a white stone at the root."

"You want to keep all the currants for yourself, you greedy brute," cried the captious wife. "Be sure I'll have my share." So saying, she ran out into the woods like a mad creature, never resting until she had picked and eaten all the fruit from the currant bush marked with a white stone at the root. As she picked the last bunch the greedy creature leaned over to see if none remained on the far side of the bush. Over she went, headlong into the pit, and the last words her husband heard from her were these: "Oh, when I get out, wont I—"

The rest he fortunately could not understand, owing to the rapidity of the lady's disappearance. Returning home joyfully, he made a feast of every good thing to eat he could discover in the cupboard. Climbing up on the stove, he stretched his legs out for a comfortable nap, but not until after he had enjoyed a grand smoke, the like of which he had not known since the day his honeymoon set in. After three days of rest that seemed like heaven, the man resolved to go out and find how things were progressing in the pit. Taking a long cord, he let it down into the aperature, and by and by he felt something tugging at the end of it.

"There she is! the poor, dear creature—sprightly as ever! I recognize her vicious way of jerking. I thought she could stand three days of it."

In high spirits he began hauling in the line, and soon brought to view, not his spouse, but a little black demon, wriggling tremendously. Frightened out of his wits, the peasant was about to cast the imp back where it came from, but the creature wept bitterly, entreating him not to do so.

"Don't send me home again, peasant; let me out, if you have any mercy. Home is no longer home down yonder since she made her appearance. Three days ago a scolding woman fell down there, and since then we are all utterly worn out with her. Only let me stay on earth and I'll promise to do you a good turn."

"Then she's no better?" cried the alarmed man.

"Worse, if possible," said the imp. "She does nothing but talk of what she will do when she catches you again."

"Perhaps it is as well not to disturb her," answered the husband, hastening away from the mouth of the pit. The imp, well pleased, trotted at his heels, and as they walked, proposed to his benefactor a business partnership.

"Suppose we go together to the town of Vologda. I'll take to tormenting folks, and you shall cure them. What say you, peasant? Can't you see money in the scheme?"

The peasant, after cogitating awhile, agreed to the proposition. When they reached a fine house belonging to a merchant who had a wife and several daughters, the imp insinuated himself through the key hole of the door, and fell to playing tricks upon the women, which fairly drove them crazy. The doctor of the village came, and the priest came, and all the old gossips gathered around the house. But nothing could be thought of to relieve the possessed women, till finally our friend, the peasant, dressed like a venerable man, presented himself upon the threshold, offering to drive away the evil spirit. In despair, the people allowed him to see the patients, when lo! at the first sound of the new-comer's voice the afflicted ones became quiet and submissive. In the end he succeeded in curing them entirely, so effectually putting to flight the fiend that his grateful hosts loaded him with money, and fed him on pies and beer.

This enterprise, repeated from house to house, soon filled the pockets of the partners. They were obliged to hide away the gold that came to them in bagfuls. At last, one day, the imp, who was getting a little uppish, remarked to his friend, the peasant:

"It seems to me that you've made money enough by this time. I've about made up my mind to leave the firm and give up business altogether. Now, I'll agree to let you have all the gold, if you'll promise not to drive me away from the next person I take possession of. It's time I was having a little fun on my own account."

The next thing that was heard was the illness of the Boyar's daughter, the beauty of the town. She was quite out of her mind, they said, threatening to eat everybody who came into her presence.

"So that's the what you are up to, my lad," said the peasant, suspecting the absent imp. He went to the Boyar's house, where he was greeted joyfully.

"Can you cure my poor daughter?" asked the unhappy Boyar. Promising to do his best, the pretended physician told the Boyar to assemble all the townspeople, together with the coachmen of the place. Moreover he gave orders that at a given signal from the window of the sick-room, the coachmen should all crack their whips, and the people should cry out as he directed. This done, he went into a room, where the Boyar's beautiful daughter flew at him, biting and snapping. Opening the window, he gave the signal, when instantly arose a tumult of shouts and cries from without, and the cracking of whips and yells of "The cantankerous wife has come."

On hearing this the imp rushed out of the Boyar's daughter and appeared before the peasant, with hair standing straight upon his head, his eyes staring wide with terror.

"It can't be true, peasant? She hasn't really come here?"

Louder and louder arose the cries, "The cantankerous wife has come!"

"Where can I take refuge, peasant?" screamed the imp now thoroughly overcome with fear.

"Alas, my poor friend, I know not, unless you go back to the pit," said the peasant. "It is certain she won't wish to return there."

"Good-bye," cried the imp, and off like a flash to the pit, and to the company of the cantankerous wife also, since she never came back to earth, not even when the peasant wedded the Boyar's pretty daughter.—*Mrs. Burton V. Harrison in Harper's Bazar.*

Beautiful Dimples.

The one woman in New York who is favored by fortune in the respect of beautiful dimples above all her sisters is Mrs. Florence, Rice-Knox, the singer. Her fair, round face, when she laughs or smiles, shows a number of deep dimples about her mouth and in either cheek which adds greatly to her beauty and cause much envy among her associates. Why or how dimples in a woman's face can be subject to the caprices of fashion is a question not easily decided, but certain it is that they play their part upon the stage for a generation or two and then disappear almost entirely for a decade. Fifty years ago dimples were one of the requisites of perfect beauty, but they are rarely seen now. Perhaps this is well, for, alack! there lies more peril in one dimple than in twenty swords, and the world is wicked enough as it is. There has been efforts at various times to produce artificial dimples by various processes, but with little success. There is no charm except about the genuine, laughing, changing, come-and-go dimple of ye olden time.

Kansas is full of beautiful women, and many of her men are not other than handsome, and the state is full of beautiful things. Nature appears to better advantage nowhere than in Kansas. She shines in sunflowers, the prairies, the "timber," the bluffs, and the valleys, and hills, and ravines, and mounds, and the rivers. Nature's beauty is here supported by all the wiles of art, and the beauties of Kansas are seen in her towns, and cities, and homes, and cultivated fields; in her massive walls of corn and waving masses of wheat in their season. In her liberal ideas, her progressive spirit, her undaunted enterprise, her towering majesty as a state in this Union, too, lies this great commonwealth's beauty.—*Topeka State Journal.*

"Who is that?" asked a person, pointing to Mr. Howells, the other evening at a reception. "His name is Howells; he writes," was the answer. "Ah! somebody's private secretary, I presume," was the intelligent comment. "But isn't society getting to be awfully mixed here?"—*Washington Hatchet.*

WIT AND HUMOR.

Explanations from the youth who was forcibly ejected from a West-Side residence the other evening are unnecessary. The reason was a parent.

"I see that Miss Cleveland objects to smoking in the White House," said Mrs. Fangle. "Well, what is there to prevent her taking a walk in the back yard when she wants to enjoy a cigar?" returned Mr. Fangle.—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

An extraordinary accident occured in Yonkers last week. A young gentleman, just in fun, pointed and snapped an unloaded revolver at his fiancee, and the weapon did not go off. This is the first time this has occurred since the War. *New York Star.*

Lady visitor—"I suppose Mr. Swipe, you will soon go abroad to study the old masters." Mr. Swipe—"Well, really, I am afraid that in the study of the old masters I should forget my own individuality, and come to paint like one of them."—*Harper's Bazar.*

At the Fanciers' show: "Have you seen Fitzimpkins' dawg?" "Naw. Has Fitzimpkins got a dawg?" Yaas. A big hairy dawg." "What does he want with a dawg?" "Why, what does any fellow want with a dawg?" "I'me suah I don't knaw. Do you?" "Naw." The question is tabled.—*New York Town Topics.*

"Half of this bottle of wine is gone. It seems to me that you should be able to stand the temptation," said Judge Pennybunker to his colored servant. "Dat ar am easier said den done boss." "At any rate you should come out like a man and say that you stole the wine." "Dat ar am easier done den said, boss." —*Texas Siftings.*

We learn that the cooks, pastry, and table girls in one of our leading hostelries are preparing to give a concert at an early day, the proceeds to be applied to the purchase of fire escapes for the hotel. The boarders of the house will not attend, as they have heard the rehearsals all winter from the dining-room.—*Bangor (Me.) Commercial.*

The story of the meanest man in the world comes from the West. It seems a manufacturer in iron hung himself one day in the workroom. Several of the hands left their work and spent several hours in resuscitating him. What was their surprise next day to find that their miserly employer had docked them for the time used in saving his life!—*Rambler.*

Smith—"Funny idea of having pockets in night shirts." Jones—"I don't know about that. A pocket in a nightshirt might be handy at times." S.—"In what way?" J.—"Well, you see, if you kept a little change in the pocket, and dreamed that you went into a barroom to get a drink, you would have the money to pay for it." S. (musingly)—"That's so."—*Boston Gazette.*

An Arizona paper of recent date has the following paragraph: "If our paper does'nt seem as bright as usual this week we beg our readers to overlook the fact. Some darn fool came in Monday, while we were over to Al Blodgett's, and spilled all our mucilage. Now we can do without the mucilage if it is to hold its place in the community. We have a right smart bunch of brains, but we don't pretend to cover four sides of a paper at once. P. S.—We have bought a new bottle of mucilage, and warn the ornery cuss who spilled the last bottle that he will have to pay for it or get a licking."

Dr. Pighead visits Mr. Coldham, the great pork manufacturer. "Well, my dear sir, I don't see that there's anything radically wrong with you. Go to bed early, don't drink anything stronger than coffee, and you'll be all right in a week." "What, you are not going to give me any medicine?" Certainly not. You don't need it." "But you get your $25 just the same." "Yes. Just so." "Well I don't think it's a square deal. S'posin' you bleed me, put a mustard plaster on the back of my neck, and gimme a dose of salts. Everybody that works for me has got to earn his salary!"

It was in an Episcopal theological seminary not a thousand miles from New York, and the Professor had been explaining how the early church assigned different ecclesiastical colors to the different orders in the ministry, but failed to say anything about the color for deacons. This was more than a newly-ordained deacon in the class could stand, and he broke in thus: "Professor you have not told us what is the proper color for a deacon." Quick as a flash the Professor answered, looking at the young man. "O, I believe the proper color for a deacon is green."—*New York Tribune.*

There is a debating society at the Harvard Annex where grave questions of sociology and ethics are discussed by the young women. The historian heard two of them talking very earnestly the other day about their next meeting, and he asked one of them: "What subject do you debate next time?" "We are thinking of discussing the secularization of Sunday," she replied. "Ah! And are you against it?" "No, indeed! Or, wait—yes I am, too. O, I always forget which way it means?" If you had heard that dreadfully-mixed-up reply of the young sociologist, while her cheeks grew as red as fire, you would of thought it delicious.—*Boston Record.*

The Florida *Medical and Surgical Journal* relates that when Dr. Bowlin, a pioneer medical man in the South, began to practice, he settled in the wilds of Kentucky, where he sat for six months in front of his cabin without a call. At last he heard the clatter of a horse's hoofs, and a lank, barefooted Kentuckian appeared. "Are you a doctor?" he asked. "Yes, and a good one," said Bowling. "What's the matter with that 'ar foot?" the man inquired, placing his heel on the fence. The doctor examined it closely and replied, "That, sir, is erysipelas." "Eree-hell!" said the man: "a bee stung me." The doctor moved to Nashville.

About twenty years ago the late L. L. D. Smith, "the great inventor of the self-winding clock," as he called himself, after being absent from Dahlonega for ten years, was brought up before the Town Council of Dahlonega and fined a good round sum for being drunk, swearing and shooting off his pistol. The thing was so sudden and so different from the good old times in the "fifties" that he asked the Mayor if he would be fined anything for praying. On being informed that he would not, he immediately fell on his knees and offered up this petition; "O! Lord, why did the Injuns give up this country and let in the—tribe they have got here now?" —*Dahlonega (Ga.) Signal.*

An English paper says that the Hindoos are again complaining of the poor quality of idols furnished them by the Birmingham manufacturers. It seems that these manufacturers have been producing such ugly styles of idols that even the most religious Hindoo can't worship them with any fervor. Moreover, they are made out of crossgrained, knotty wood, and are painted with cheap mineral paint which in hot weather comes off when the devotees kiss them. The Hindoo is very patient, but it does rile him when the paint of a high-price god sticks to his lips. If Birmingham does not manufacture better idols there may be a religious revolution in India.—*New York Tribune.*

The purloining of our overcoat by a drunken tramp printer has called forth numerous expressions of indignation and regret from our contemporaries, of the press for which we are profoundly grateful. The most practical evidence of sympathy, however, emanated from our jolly brother of the St. Mary *Review* who tendered us the use of his press blanket for the rest of the winter, fortunately, however, a wealthier and equally large hearted friend has favored us with the loan of a spare overcoat that securely shields our symmetrical form from the chilling breath of the wandering blizzard, and we are in no immediate danger of getting stuck in the game of freeze-out old Boreas is playing in this once sunny clime.—*Donaldsonville, (La.) Chief.*

A Bad Place for a Canal.

From this multiplicity of volcanoes it results that the ground presents a complicated net-work of ancient and modern lava-flows, crossing one another, volcanic alluvions, belts of cinders and tufas, "bad lands," and an extraordinary thermal activity. There also follows a remarkable frequency of earthquakes and subterranean noises, called *retumbos*. I estimate the average number of shocks felt annually in Central America at two hundred and fifty. Several conclusions may be drawn from the study of the twenty-three hundred and thirty-two earthquakes that have been registered since the conquest. First, contrary to the opinion generally prevailing from Chili to Mexico, the tremors occur about alike through the whole year, and not principally at the transitions between the rainy and dry seasons. But, to perceive this clearly, it is necessary to leave out of the account some series of earthquakes that mask the truth, such as that of December, 1879, at San Salvador, in which more than seven hundred shocks occurred in ten days, and which was the prelude to the appearance of a new volcano in the center of Lake Hopango. With this precaution, a tendency to equality may be observed between the several months, and I am satisfied that a term of four years will be sufficient to make this equality plain. The same may be said of the *retumbos*. The maximum of eruptions appears to occur in July. Kluge puts it in August for the whole globe. The coincidence which the same author has predicted between the maxima of aurorae boreales and sun-spots and of volcanic and seismic manifestations has not been historically verified in Central America. The minute study of twenty years of observations at the Institute of Guatemala and my own observations at San Salvador have proved to me that, if the movements of the crust of the earth are connected with those of the barometer, the law of the relation is deeply hidden. I do not deny it, but I have observed nothing analogous to what Scrope believes he has established for Stromboli, and Waltershausen for Etna. Earthquakes and *retumbos* are apparently more frequent at night than in the daytime. I say apparently, because it may be that manifestations, quite perceptible in the stillness of the night, pass unobserved amid the bustle of the day. From what I have seen, I think I can affirm that the signs of terror given by domestic animals are more marked the longer the shock lasts, and that without reference to its intensity.—*From "Earthquakes in Central America," by M. De Montessus, in Popular Science Monthly for April.*

A Swimming-Lesson in Venice.

If the day is warm we shall see plenty of Venetian boys swimming in the canals, wearing nothing but a pair of light trousers, and they care so little for our approach that we are afraid our gondola will run over some of them. The urchins are very quick and active, however, and we might as well try to touch a fish as one of them. I once saw a Venetian girl about sixteen years old, who was sitting upon the steps of a house teaching her young brother to swim. The little fellow was very small, and she had tied a cord around his waist, one end of which she held in her hand. She would let the child get into the water and paddle away as well as he could. When he seemed tired or when he had gone far enough, she pulled him in. She looked very much as if she were fishing, with a small boy for bait.—*Frank R. Stockton, in St. Nicholas for March.*

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "Louise Michel is writing a book, and, whatever may be its style, the subject, it is clear, will be the woman. The book is to be a novel, and is called 'Les Microbes.' There are to be types of the leaders of all the movements in the modern world in which Louise Michel is interested—the savant, capable of everything for the sake of science; the revolutionist, capable of everything for his religion; and the capitalist, capable of all for his wealth. Even more characteristic, however, than the selection of characters at the outset is the way in which they are to be disposed of in the end. They are all to be killed off—'each one dies for the idea for which he lived'—all except the capitalist; he is to fatten. That was as far into the plot as Louise Michel initiated her interviewer; but it can be revealing no secret to hint that the fattening of the capitalist is like that of the Strasburg geese, and will come to an equally ignominious end."

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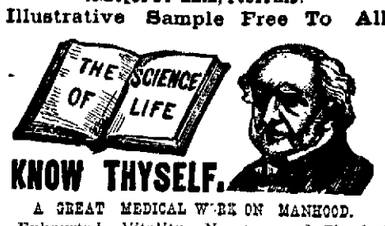

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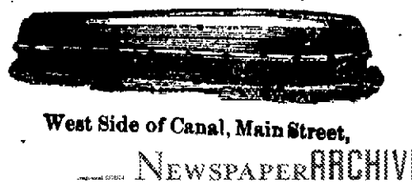

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LOTTA'S WAY.

The Popular Actress Avoids the Public Gaze and Eats with her Veil On.

On the stage Lotta's face would indicate that its owner was a 16-year-old school girl, while off the stage its "make-up" creates an impression that she is fully 40, and probably she is more than that, although her age is said to be 38. It is a rare thing that sunlight ever casts a glow upon her cheeks, and when it does a pane of window-glass stands between face and sunlight. In fact she may be put down as a theatrical hot-house plant.

When out of doors she rides in a close carriage and peeps out of the windows, dodging behind a curtain if she deeries any one looking at her, and when in a hotel she often hides her face with a veil and wears kid gloves, particularly if she is where she can be seen by the guests of the house. Years ago she usually took her meals in her room, but recently she ventures to go in the dining-room for them, being careful, however before leaving her room to see that her face is heavily veiled and her hands thoroughly protected from view by a pair of kids. It is given out by her friends that Lotta hides her face to avoid the annoyance of being gazed at by the public generally, and that she hides her petite fingers in a pair of 5 1-4 gloves for the same purpose.

Knowing ones, however, say that the reason of her taking the precaution to hide her face and hands from the public view when she is off the stage, is because both are badly freckled, and her face shows unmistakable signs of advancing years. When her face is made up for the stage the freckles are hid away under a heavy coating of powder, and the marks on her face are obliterated in the same way. Friday morning while the breakfast room of the Kimball was pretty well filled with late risers, Lotta entered the room at a rapid walk and hastily threw herself into a seat at a table in a corner of the room as far as possible from the bright light of day that came in through the windows. She wore a hat and her face was heavily veiled while her hands were covered with a pair of brown kids to match the color of the veil.

When the breakfast was placed before her, she put ceremony behind her and at once commenced to make it disappear in a style that showed that her appetite was keen and anxious to be satisfied. Her unusual make up for a dining hall attracted the attention of every guest in the room, and inquiries were passed around as to who the mysterious creature was. The head waiter was in demand, and from him it was learned that the new arrival was Lotta. Eating with a veil covering the entire face did not seem in the least to incommode her. With one hand she would raise a two-by-two piece of steak to her mouth, and with the other she lifted her veil until it rested upon the edgs of her upper lip. As the steak disappeared from view the veil was hastily drawn down, and the process of chewing could not be seen. In this way she made her breakfast, and when she had finished she left the room so rapidly that her going was like the flitting of a bird from limb to limb.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

A HAPPY HOME.

If, then, knowledge be the beginning of power should not woman lay hold of every means of increasing her strength by adding to her knowledge? Many practical lessons may be learned from those who have succeeded, and there are some even in this day. But knowledge alone can not constitute entire capability. As in all professions and vocations of men, it must be seconded in the housewife by such other qualifications of mind and character as will render her service desirable and pleasant. In a home composed necessarily of different characters, the ruling spirit, the presiding genius, is the mistress; to her touch alone will vibrate the sweet chords of sympathy and common interest. There may be the elements of harmony in a household, but a skilled hand alone, can blend them in unison. Just as a musical instrument, in perfect tune, gives forth no sound in concord till touched by a master hand; if the instrument is ill-tuned the same skill may leave untouched the discordant notes, drawing out the sweet sounds alone. In every relation of life there must be a desire to assimilate the good without antagonizing the evil. There is some good in all, which the magic hand of charity with judgment, can grasp and assimilate. And so when knowledge is acquired let it be tempered with that charity and forbearance, which a mistress would desire, if she could exchange places with her domestics. Let them not abuse the power they may have, because others, less fortunate are forced to labor for support. Tyrants are made not in the use, but in the abuse of power. Let the burden of servitude be as light as possible, witholding leniency and forbearance only when justice to the institution of home demands discipline. Rigorous measures are sometimes necessary to maintain the dignity of all governments; a want of it properly exercised, will inspire an opposing party with a suspicion of weakness or timidity in the administration; greater aggressions will ensue until one or the other must yield. Now which shall it be? Let the stronger party decide. In household government, also, there must be a limit to forbearance, which the mistress must determine with judgment, discretion and firmness. The acquirement, then, of these latter qualifications, comes properly within woman's duty. Without them charity would err, and knowledge be of no avail. Unjust judgment, showing a bias in one's own favor would induce a spirit of suspicion and distrust, showing unmerited favor to the servant, would embolden to further demands. An impartial judgment, in matters of difference, inspires confidence and induces a ready acquiescence in all decisions. A feeling of security is also obtained, which fosters the growth and development of home love and attachment which are distinctive with every human being, of high or low degree. This home attachment and security are valuable aids in securing efficient and kindly service; but they are not developed by means of money alone. Who can buy a home? Money may purchase a house well furnished, luxurious, but its walls do not encompass a home without sympathy, justice, and community of interest among its inmates. Food, clothing and comforts do not provide a home for the humble servant, any more than for the high born mistress. It is true a servant must be paid wages, and justice demands that they be given ungrudgingly as well as promptly; for then they give value in labor.

Let homes be founded upon the broad principles of justice and charity and each inmate will lend a helping hand and perform a needful part. An architect does not refuse the services of the humblest laborer, in executing a grand design; he unites the strength of one with the skill of another, blending their powers and using their wills until he completes a structure, beautiful and harmonious. Thus the co-operation of all should be sought, and their services blended in sympathy and love, for the erection of that masterpiece of human architecture, "A Happy Home."—*Mrs. E. J. Gurley, in Good Housekeeping.*

Longfellow's Visit to Jules Janin.

From an anecdotal article on Longfellow, by Mrs. James T. Fields, made up from personal remembrance and from letters, in the April *Century*, we quote the story by the poet of his first visit to John Janin, the French critic: "The servant said her master was at home, and he was ushered immediately into a small parlor, in one corner of which was a winding stairway leading into the room above. Here he waited a moment while the maid carried in his card, and then returned immediately to say he could go up. In the upper room sat Janin under the hands of a barber, his abundant locks shaken up in wild confusion, in spite of which he received his guest, quite undisturbed, as though it were a matter of course. There was no fire in the room, but the fire-place was heaped with letters and envelopes, and a trail of the same reached from his desk to the grate. After a brief visit Longfellow was about to withdraw, when Janin detained him, saying: "What can I do for you in Paris? Whom would you like to see?"

"I should like to know Madame George Sand."

Unfortunately that is impossible! I have just quarreled with Madame Sand!"

"Ah! then, Alexandre Dumas—I should like to take him by the hand!"

"I have quarreled with him also, but no matter! *Vous perdriez vos illusions.*"

"However, he invited me to dine the next day, and I had a singular experience; but I shall not soon forget the way in which he said, "vous perdriez vos illusions."

"When I arrived on the following day I found the company consisted of his wife and himself, a little red haired man who was rather quiet and cynical, and myself. Janin was amusing and noisy, and carried the talk on swimmingly with much laughter. Presently he began to say hard things about women, when his wife looked up reproachfully and said, "Deja, Jules!" During dinner a dramatic author arrived with his play, and Janin ordered him to be shown in. He treated the poor fellow brutally, who in turn bowed low to the great power. He did not even ask him to take a chair. Madame Janin did so, however, and kindly too. The author supplicated the critic to attend the first appearance of his play. Janin would not promise to go, but put him of indelinitely, and presently the poor man went away. Longfellow said he tingled all over with indignation at the treatment the man received, but Janin looked over to his wife, saying, "Well, my dear, I treated this one pretty well, didn't I?"

"Better than sometimes, Jules," she answered.

Clothing for Dogs.

"Furnishing decorations and clothing for dogs is developing into a great trade," said a manufacturer to a reporter for the New York *Mail and Express* recently. "In Paris alone nearly 2,000 persons are engaged in this business, and the trade represents nearly $1,000,000 capital. The rage for dressing canine pets has now reached New York from Paris. Every variety of dog has peculiar dress and proper toilet and toilet-cases, with powder, sponge, comb, and so forth. It would be a rank breach of dog manners for a bulldog to appear on the street in the dress of another; indeed, the dog would pine away from sheer mortification. Smooth terriers wear bracelets on some of their legs, and bear in mind always put the ring on the left leg. That is the fashion. As to collars, blankets for cold weather, netting for warm weather, the rule holds good—everyone to its own and no other. We'll very soon have aristocratic dogs appearing on rainy days in long-legged boots made of doeskin and fastened on with rubber rings. At certain seasons of the year dogs must be muzzled, and this calls for fancy and decorated muzzles."

In the wilds of Oregon a use has actually been found for Government reports. The Heppner *Gazette*, a weekly paper published in that State, gave to each of its readers a unique Christmas chromo supplement. Each present bears this legend: "Presented to subscribers of the Heppner *Gazette*. No two [supplements, not subscribers] are alike, and they were printed by the United States Government at great expense from original barn-yard studies in mutton tallow, beef suet, and lard oil by scientific sharps specially detailed." The reason no two are alike is that each one is a plate torn from some Government report apparently on the foot-and-mouth disease. The plate before us is called "Ergotism (Kansas)," and a finely colored study of a hoof it is. Thus does the Government encourage art, and thus is it seen that everything has its uses.—*N. Y. Sun.*

A wagon road and railroad track run side by side for a quarter of a mile near Adairsville, Ga., and then the road crosses the track. Walter Curtis' horse took fright at an express train there the other day and ran away. The engineer put on steam and tried to beat the horse to the crossing, but the animal got there first, just in time to be knocked sixty feet, by measurement, and instantly killed. Curtis was found thirty-five feet from the point of collision. A three-inch iron-ring which he had in his pocket was bent almost double, but his gold watch was going all right in his pocket while the chain was found in a field.

CHRISTINA OF SPAIN.

The Studies and Employment of the Queen Regent.

A correspondent of the London *Times* writing from Madrid, gives the following sketch of the new Queen-regent.

"Seldom, if ever, in the history of nations has it fallen to the lot of a woman to have to occupy, almost without a moment's warning, the difficult and delicate if not dangerous position now filled by Queen Christina, as regent of Spain for an infant daughter, or a possible infant son yet unborn.

"Little—too little—is known as yet in this country and abroad as to the character and talents of Maria Christina, but those who know her best have the firm conviction that she has both the capacity and the will to discharge the duties of her high position with honor to herself and advantage to her country. Born in 1858, the Queen-regent is now in her 17th year. Educated with her brothers, she has a knowledge of many braches of science and literature not generally forming part of a girl's education, and even since her marriage she has steadily continued her habits of study. Appointed in 1876 lay Abbess of the Convent of Noble Ladies in Prague, she resigned that dignity to become a queen, marrying on Nov. 29, 1879, Don Alfonso.

"Maria Christina, endowed with all the qualities which should make her husband happy, endeavored from the first to console Alfonso for the losses that he had sustained in his most cherished affections by the deaths of his first wife and of his favorite sister. Knowing how the King treasured the memory of Maria de las Mercedes, she suggested that this should be the name given to her own first child, the Princess of the Asturias. Since her arrival in Spain Queen Christina has kept herself entirely aloof from party politics, and from court intrigues, confining herself to the duties of her household and the anxious care of her children. As things have turned out, it would perhaps have been better if the self-effacement of the queen in the wife had not been carried out so completely and so disinterestedly. But, on the other hand, there is the advantage, for her children and the state, that the regent is compromised with no party, has no camarilla, and has no private interests to serve that might clash with those of the nation which she has been called upon to govern.

"From her all ministries formed constitutionally may safely expect the most perfect impartiality. Maria Christina possesses both energy and firmness of character, and she has shown these qualities, with great self-sacrifice, during the last fortnight. The new Ministers, individually and collectively, give her the highest praise, and even express suprise at the prudence and tact which she has displayed. She has been accused of a certain coldness of manner, but I have the best reasons for knowing and stating that this is the mask, not an uncommon one, for excessive timidity and modesty. Not the slightest breath of slander, in a court somewhat given to this fault, has ever fallen upon the good fame of the first lady in the land.

"She has expressed the desire that a complete amnesty should be granted to all political emigrants and to the press, that the policy of Don Alfonso, in general, and more particularly in separating questions of the army and national defense from politics, should be carried out as far as the constitution permits. Thus begins her regency. Even the most captious can not find any real fault with this programme, which, if successfully carried out, should help to secure to the Spanish nation peace, prosperity, and all the liberties enjoyed in the most advanced and cultured of nations.

"That 95 per cent of the Spanish nation is desirous that the tranquility promised should become an accomplished fact is undoubted. It remains to be seen whether public opinion continues sufficiently powerful to bridle the passions and personal ambitions of the remaining 5 per cent, either theoretical political enthusiasts, or professional political agitators, who in the past have been the sources of incalculable disaster to Spain."

The Busy Bee.

A swarm of bees contains one queen, thousands of workers, and in the summer season a limited number of drones. The queen is the only fully developed female in the swarm, and usually lives from four to six years. The queen has a sting, yet may be handled with impunity, for, except in combat with a rival queen, she will not use it. The working bee is much smaller than the queen, and on it devolves all the labor of the swarm. It posses an instinct which is but very little inferior to the reason in the human family. The drone is the male bee, and swarms should not be permitted to rear a large number of these non-producers, as it takes a great deal of honey to support them in idleness for several months. The natural increase of the honey-bee is very imperfectly understood. The queen lays all the fertile eggs in the swarm. A high temperature will forward, while low temperature will retard, the maturing of the brood. The controlling of swarming is now perfectly understood, and it is important that the beekeeper should become acquainted with the best method.—*Scottish Agricultural Gazette.*

Fenderson—"I was talking with Deacon Goode to-day. I told him that it was impossible for any sensible man to believe in a future life. Just at that moment I espied Farmer Jones' donkey look over the stone wall. Says I, 'now you need'nt tell me, deacon, that there's any sense in believing that when a brute dies and that's the last of him, while a man starts out on a new existence when he finishes this. Talk about reason and blind instinct! What's the difference, pray, between the mind of the animal over there and my own mind?" Fogg—"And what did he say to that?" Fenderson—"Oh, I had him! He hadn't a word to say for himself, but was forced to admit that I had staggered him. Says he, "If you put it that way, Fenderson, I must acknowledge that your logic is too much for me." Those were his very words."—*Boston Transcript.*

A colored railroad porter says of traveling brides: "Sperience teaches me dat dey is tickled mightily of you mistakes dete husbands for brudders. I does it ebbery time now, an' hits 'em fo' a dollar shuah.

Poor Fellows!

Prostrated, debilitated, enfeebled, they feel as if they were hardly worth picking up. They would hardly give the toss of a bright penny for a chance of a choice between life and death. But even such forlorn people can be renewed by the use of Brown's Iron Bitters. It vitalizes the blood, tones the nerves, and renovates the system. Mr. Isaac C. Weed, Burr's Mills, O., says: "I used Brown's Iron Bitters for general weakness, and it helped me greatly."

The headquarters of ignorance—An intelligence office.

A Word to Workers.

If your avocations are mentally or physically laborous, if they subject you to exposure in inclement weather, if they confine you to the desk, and are of a nature to involve wear and tear of brain, and nervous strain, you may occasionally require some renovating tonic. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the article for you, it stimulates the failing energies, invigorates the body and cheers the mind. It enables the system to throw off the debilitating effects of undue fatigue, gives renewed vigor to the organs of digestion, arouses the liver when inactive, which it very often is with people whose pursuits are sedentary, renews the jaded appetite, and encourages healthful repose. Its ingredients are safe, and its credentials, which consist in the hearty endorsements of persons of every class of society, are most convincing. Admirably is it adapted to the medical wants of workers. 41-4t

A woman's glory is her hair. Now, it is different with hash.

An End to Bone Scraping.

Edward Shepherd, of Harrisburg Ill. says "Having received so much benefit from Electric Bitters I feel it my duty to let suffering humanity know it. Have had a running sore on my leg for eight years, my doctors told me I would have to have the bone scraped or leg amputated. I used, instead three bottles of Electric Bitters, and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and my leg is now sound and well." Electric Bitters are sold at 50c a bottle, and Bucklen's Arnica Salve at 25c. per box by Z. T Baltzly. 5

A little boy who wanted a kite wanted it made of "the best fly paper."

Distress After Eating,

the result of indigestion, will no longer be experienced if a half tablespoonful of Simmons Liver Regulator is taken after each meal. It is such a good digester, and so mild and pleasant in its effects, that it is used by many after a hearty meal to ensure digestion. The Regulator does not nauseate or irritate the stomach, is purely vegetable, and can be taken in any condition of the system and, unlike any other known medicine, when its use is discontinued, the system is not left constipated.

Singers are the only people who wish to hold a note for a long time.

A Wonderful Discovery.

Consumptives, and all those who suffer from any affection of the throat and lungs, can always find a certain cure in Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Thousands of permanent cures verify the truth of this statement. No medicine can show such a record of wonderful cures. Thousands of once hopeless sufferers now gratefully proclaim they owe their lives to this New Discovery. It will cost you nothing to give it a trial. Free trial bottle at Z. T. Baltzley's drug store. Large size $1.00. 2

Boston finds her glory in the past, because she belongs to the "had beans."

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The greatest medical wonder of the world Warranted to speedily cure Burns, Bruises, Cuts, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Cancers, Piles, Chilblains, Corns, Tetter, Chapped Hands, and all skin eruptions, guaranteed to cure in every instance, or money refunded. 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly. Mar23,83,1y

There is an unwritten law that gives the wild Texas steer the right of way.

Power of the United States.

Hon. James N. Kerns, United States Marshal of Pennsylvania, writes that during the severe winter weather his family used Red Star Cough Cure and was much benefitted by it. He states that he knows nothing better in relieving colds or sore throats.

There is one thing which can not be "slow and sure," and that is a watch.

A CARD

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. Inman, Station D. New York City. oct30-ly

If you desire to take an extended pleasure trip, get a bicycle and go to Wheeling.

Colic is one of the banes of childhood, but in our latter days we are not exempt from it. John Ripper, a carpenter employed at Thomas & Marts, Springfield, O., sends this certificate to add to a mass of similar ones received daily from every portion of the country: "I do hereby certify that Mishler's Herb Bitters entirely relieved me in a few minutes from a severe attack of cramp colic."

"What is your name, little girl?" "Minnie." "Minnie what?" "Minnie don't, mamma calls me."

When Baby was sick, we gave her CASTORIA
When she was a Child, she cried for CASTORIA
When she became Miss, she clung to CASTORIA
When she had Children, she gave them CAST'A

33-1y

The child who wants to swallow sleeve-buttons should be given a couple of cuffs.

For Burns, Scalds, Bruises and all pain and soreness of the flesh, the grand household remedy is Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Be sure you get the genuine.

Itch of every kind cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Use no other. This never fails. Sold by J. M. Schuckers, Druggist, Massillon. 37-4m

The Turks believe that a lightning stroke will cause leprosy. What would they think if they were struck by a book agent?

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" Lv	10 13	3 00	7 20	1 50
Clarksfield.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brighton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wellington.....	11 03	3 53	9 00	2 32
Lodi.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Creston.....Ar	11 52	4 40	10 15	3 15
" Lv	P. M.	.....	.....	.....
Orrville.....Ar	12 20	5 10	11 45	3 45
" Lv	12 40	5 10	0 AM	6 00
Massillon.....	1 20	5 50	6 10	6 40
Navarre.....	1 35	6 05	6 55	6 55
Valley Junction.....	2 10	6 50	7 30	7 30
New Cumberland.....	2 25	7 05	7 50	7 40
Sherrodsville.....	2 40	7 20	8 30	8 30
Leesville.....	2 53	7 33	8 55	8 55
Bowerstown.....	3 05	7 45	9 10	9 10
Valley Junction Lv	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canal Dover.....	2 38	.....	8 00	8 00
Newcomertown.....	3 27	.....	8 47	8 47
Cambridge.....	4 30	.....	9 45	9 45
Marietta.....Ar	7 20	.....	12 50	12 50

GOING NORTH AND WEST.	No. 6.	No. 8.	No. 4.	No. 2.†
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Marietta.....Lv	6 20	2 30	.....	.....
Cambridge.....	8 51	5 20	.....	.....
Newcomerstown.....	9 48	6 20	.....	.....
Canal Dover.....	10 28	6 55	.....	.....
Valley Junction Ar	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bowerstown.....	9 45	4 00	6 20	.....
Leesville.....	9 58	4 20	6 32	.....
Sherrodsville.....Lv	10 15	5 00	6 45	.....
New Cumberland.....	10 35	5 35	7 00	.....
Valley Junction Lv	11 15	7 45	7 25	.....
Massillon.....Ar	P. M.	8 35	8 12	.....
" Lv	12 30	8 35	8 12	.....
Orrville.....Lv	1 25†	10 15	8 50	.....
Creston.....Ar	1 57	10 15	9 22	.....
" Lv	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wellington.....	2 45	11 28	10 10	.....
Brighton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clarksfield.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norwalk.....	3 35	12 10	11 25	7 25
"	.....	A. M.	.....	.....
Monroeville.....	3 47	†12 25	11 37	7 37
Bellevue.....	4 04	.....	11 57	7 53
Clyde.....	4 18	.....	12 10	8 08
Fremont.....	4 35	.....	12 30	8 25
Oak Harbor.....	4 58	.....	12 55	8 48
Toledo.....Ar	5 55	.....	1 55	9 45

No. 29.	No. 27.	Norwalk & Huron.	No. 26.	No. 28
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
6 00	11 40	Ar.....Huron.....Lv	6 25	2 15
5 47	11 25	... Fries' Landing.....	6 38	2 28
5 35	11 10	.....Milan.....	6 52	2 45
5 15	10 45	Lv.....Norwalk.....Ar	7 15	3 10

*Daily.

This road is now open through from Toledo to Bowerstown, connecting with the Pennsylvania System for all points East.

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" " and Akron, Youngstown and Pittsburgh.
" Chicago, Akron, Youngstown and Pittsburgh.

JAS. M. HALL, Gen. Passenger Agt.
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No line running through the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois can offer such superio facilities or kingly comfort to its patrons Rates as low as the lowest.

THE SCHEDULE.

Central or 90th Meridian Time—In effect January 3, 1886.

GOING NORTH.				GOING SOUTH.		
No. 1.	No. 27.	No. 3.	STATIONS.	No. 2.	No. 28.	No. 4.
Local Express	Night Express.	Fast Mail.		Fast Mail.	Night Express.	Local Express.
P. M	A. M.	P. M.	Ar U. Depot Lv	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
1 00	7 00	5 15	...Cleveland...	9 10	8 00	2 10
12 46	6 46	5 01	" Euclid ave	9 24	8 14	2 25
12 32	6 30	4 45	" Newburg.	9 39	8 29	2 41
11 47	5 58	4 13	.....Hudson.....	10 10	9 00	3 20
11 30	5 43	3 58	Cuyahoga Falls	10 27	9 17	3 38
11 17	5 30	3 45	.....Akron.....	10 45	9 30	3 55
10 37	4 49	3 06	.....Warwick.....	11 14	10 03	4 28
10 16	4 25	2 48	.....Orrville.....	11 38	10 27	4 54
9 22	3 15	2 05	...Millersburg...	12 21	11 20	5 44
8 01	1 45	1 06	.....Gambier.....	1 23	12 39	7 01
7 53	1 33	12 54	...Mt. Vernon....	1 55	12 52	7 26
7 22	12 55	12 27	...Centerburg....	2 22	1 21	7 54
7 00	12 30	.....	.....Sunbury.....	2 41	1 45	8 15
6 40	12 08	11 53	...Westerville...	3 00	2 07	8 35
6 15	11 40	11 30	lv Columbus ar	3 25	2 35	9 00
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	p.m.
.....	11 30	11 10	ar Columbus lv	3 50	2 55	.....
.....	9 55	9 33	.....Xenia.....	5 45	4 55	.....
.....	8 34	8 14	.....Loveland.....	7 08	6 16	.....
.....	7 45	7 25	lv Cincinnati ar	7 55	7 10	.....
.....	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	.....
.....	11 20	11 10	ar Columbus lv	3 55	5 40	.....
.....	9 42	9 40	.....Urbana.....	5 16	7 01	.....
.....	8 46	8 41	.....Piqua.....	6 02	7 46	.....
.....	7 17	7 00	....Richmond....	8 00	9 40	.....
.....	4 35	4 10	...Indianapolis...	10 20	11 45	.....
.....	2 05	1 25	...Terre Haute ..	1 17	2 13	.....
.....	11 42	11 05	.....Effingham.....	3 49	4 15	.....
.....	10 40	9 53	... Vandalia.....	4 48	5 08	.....
.....	8 00	7 05	lv St. Louis ar	7 09	7 30	.....
.....	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	.....

Trains 27 and 28 run daily, all other trains daily except Sunday

Trains 7 and 8, known as the Orrville and Columbus accommodations, leave Orrville at 4:30 a. m. and at Cincinnati at 2:15 p. m.

Trains 7 and 8 leave Columbus at 4:30 p. m. arriving at Orrville at 8:45 p. m., connecting with P., F. W. & C. No. 4, for all points east.

For further information, address
E. C. JANES,
Gen'l Pass'r Agent, Akron, O.

TIME TABLE.

P., Ft. W. & C. Railway.

Schedule in Effect March, 1885.

Trains depart from MASSILLON station as follows.

CENTRAL TIME.

GOING WEST

		Depart.
No. 1,	Fast Line,	† 3 52 a. m.
9,	Chicago Express,	†10 24 "
7,	Ft. Wayne Mail,	† 1 55 p. m.
3,	Mail Express,	* 5 18 "
	Local Accomodation	†7 26 a. m.

GOING EAST

		Depart.
No. 8,	Day Express,	‡ 2 49 a. m
6,	Mail Express,	*1 12 p. m.
4,	Fast Line,	*12 P. M.
10,	Eastern Express,	† 9 07 a. m.
	Local Accommodation	†6 25 a.m.

Pullman Palace Sleeping and Hotel Cars attached to through trains run without change, westbound to Chicago; eastbound to Pittsburgh, Harrisburgh, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

For time tables, rates of fare, through tickets and baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains, apply to J. A. Shoemaker, Ticket Agent, Massillon, Ohio.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Monday.

E. A. FORD, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent.
JAMES McCREA, Manager
PITTSBURGH, PA.

C. L. & W. Railway.

Condensed Time Table of Passenger Tains.

In effect November 29, 1885, until further notice.

New Standard—90 Meridian time which is 28 minutes slower than Columbus time.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Ex.	Acc'm.	
Lorain.....	7 00 AM	4 20 PM	.....	4 00 AM
Sheffield.....	7 10	4 30*	.....	4 10
Elyria.....	7 20	4 40	.....	4 30
Patterson.....	7 28	4 48*	.....	4 45
Grafton.....	7 40	5 00	.....	5 10
Cleveland.....	6 45	4 10	.....	3 30 AM
Grafton..... lv	7 50	5 15	.....	5 10
Belden.....	7 58	5 23	.....	6 00
Eharte.....	8 07	5 32	.....	6 15
York.....	8 15	5 40	.....	6 30
Medina.....	8 25	5 48	.....	7 10
Chippewa Lake	8 36	5 59*	.....	7 35
Seville.....	8 46	6 07	.....	8 03
Sterling.....	8 55	6 14	.....	8 30
Easton.....	9 10	6 29	.....	9 10
Silver Creek.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warwick.....	9 21	6 40	.....	9 40
Canal Fulton.....	9 30	6 48	.....	10 00
Pauls.....	9 40	6 58*	.....	10 20
Massillon.....	9 55	7 10	6 00 AM	11 10
Navarre.....	10 08	7 25	6 15	11 35
Justus.....	10 15	7 30	6 22	11 50
Barrs Mills.....	10 22	7 37	6 32	12 10 PM
Strasburgh.....	10 33	7 49	6 45	12 35
Canal Dover.....	10 45	8 02	7 00	1 05
New Philadel.....	10 54	8 10	7 09	1 30
Goshen.....	5*	8 15	7 15*	1 45
Tuscarawas.....	11 05	8 20	7 20*	1 55
Urichsville..... ar	11 15	8 30	.....	2 15
" lv	11 10	.....	7 30	.....
Newport.....	11 47*	.....	7 40*	3 00
Stillwater.....	11 50*	.....	7 50	3 20
Tipperanoe.....	12 00 PM	.....	8 00	3 45
Freeport.....	12 21	.....	8 20	5 00
Butler.....	12 37	.....	8 30	5 30
Clevenger.....	.....	.....	8 37*	5 45
Holloway.....	12 50	.....	8 40	6 00
Flushing.....	1 01	.....	8 52	6 20
Lafferty.....	1 12*	.....	9 02	6 40
Bruce.....	1 18	.....	9 09	6 55
Fairpoint.....	1 27	.....	9 17	7 16
Maynard.....	1 37	.....	9 27	7 35
Kidds.....	1 43	.....	9 33	7 45
Barton.....	1 48	.....	9 39	8 00
Pasco.....	1 57	.....	9 48	8 15
Bridgeport.....	2 10	10 05	9 58	8 45

Ar. Wheeling by Street Car from Bridgeport.

GOING NORTH.

Lc. Wheeling by Street Car for Bridgeport.

STATIONS.	Exp.	Cl Ex	Accom.	Accom.
Bridgeport.....	.....	11 30 am	3 15 pm	1 00
Pasco.....	.....	11 42*	3 30	4 25
Barton.....	.....	11 50	3 40	4 45
Kidds.....	.....	11 54	*3 44	4 50
Maynard.....	.....	12 00	3 50	5 05
Fairpoint.....	.....	12 10 pm	4 01	5 25
Bruce.....	.....	12 20	4 11	5 40
Lafferty.....	.....	12 28	4 19	5 55
Flushing.....	.....	12 38	4 30	6 15
Holloway.....	.....	12 50	4 40	6 35
Clevenger.....	.....	.....	*4 43	6 40
Butler.....	.....	1 00	4 50	6 55
Freeport.....	.....	1 10	5 00	7 10
Tippecanoe.....	.....	1 28	5 15	8 00
Stillwater.....	.....	1 36	5 25	8 20
Newport.....	.....	*1 46	*5 35	8 35
ar Uhrichsv.....	5 00 am	1 55	5 43	9 00
lc "	*5 10	*2 15	5 48	9 00 am
Tuscaraw'e.....	*5 48	2 23	*5 51	9 15
Goshen.....	5 53	.....	*5 57	9 25
New Phila.....	6 00	2 37

Massillon Independent.

H. C. BROWN, • ADMINISTRATOR.

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Six Months 1.00
Three Months ..... .50

FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1886.

THE reason we have not had the electric light long ago is not because popular sentiment was against it.

THE editor desires to express his thanks for the many kind words accorded to himself and to the paper.

THE number of towns who believe they have claims which ought to be recognized and offer incomparable natural advantages for the soldier's home should it be built, is something alarming.

THE Canton *Democrat* seems to feel aggrieved because Major McKinley did not vote for Frank Hurd, although the latter voted for him. Neither of the two men believe in the tit for tat principle.

MR. SAILER, the president of the late City Council, and the *American* do the INDEPENDENT an injustice in charging it with insinuating that body was of the boodle character. The article in question was a communication signed by "A Citizen," for which this paper assumes no responsibility.

Says the *Plain Dealer* of Senator Payne, "his hands are as clean as his heart is pure." The *Plain Dealer* man should wander down into Stark County and listen to the Democratic brethren here talk about the sanctified old gentleman. The Mossbacks, for instance, would fall right in with that remark about his clean hands, and pure heart.

THE New York *Post* speaks of the Blair Educational bill, as "A Bill to Promote Mendicancy." There is no more reason why a State should feel any more degraded by accepting proffered assistance from the national government, than that a child should feel ashamed of accepting assistance from a parent. The *Post* thinks that the Southern States are already proving their capacity to grapple with this problem, and to sustain this statement, mentions the increase in the number of school attendants from 1874 to 1884. In South Carolina for instance, it says the number increased from 110,416 in 1874, to 185,619 in 1884, but makes no mention of the fact that this increase of not quite forty-one per cent. is not as great as the increase of population in the same time which was forty-one per cent. The same might be said of the other States. There is no perceptible decrease in the illiteracy of the South, nor will there will be until some movement is inaugurated.

THE case of Senator Payne is now closed so far as the Legislature of Ohio has to do with it. The testimony brought out in connection with the investigation made as to the means employed to effect his election has been duly certified to the Senate of the United States, which body must do the rest, whateverit may be. Under the Constitution each branch of Congress is the sole judge of the qualifications and elections of its own members. No other tribunal can pass upon such cases. If the Senate is satisfied to retain Mr. Payne, that settles it in his favor; if not, then he must go, and all the petroleum in the world could not save him.

The Payne case should not be regarded in a partisan light. The Democrats of the Ohio House of Representatives made an egregious blunder when they voted against certifying the testimony to the Senate, but there has been such bitterness at Columbus that it is almost impossible to secure unity of action on anything. If the Democrats in the Senate are wise they will not repeat that blunder. A Republican Senate vacated the seat held by a Republican Senator from Kansas, and the example it set in the Caldwell case should not be forgotten. The only way for the Democrats to save themselves from being accessory to the crime which made Senator Payne a member of the upper house of Congress, is to treat the case in its certification in the same spirit which the Republicans showed in that Kansas case. No political party can afford to stand before the country tarred in any way by complicity with the purchase of a seat in the United States Senate.—*Chicago Inter Ocean*

ONE obvious peculiarity of the nineteenth century items is that they relate to facts with which most of those who read the item were perfectly familiar already. This might be thought a fatal objection to their value in a newspaper; but in reality it is not so, for their is still left to the reader the pleasure of learning what impression events which he has actually witnessed or taken part in have made upon the mind of some one else, or even that they have impression enough to be recorded. Nobody takes a keener interest in reading about a runaway horse or a dog fight than the man who saw the whole occurrence from beginning to end: and a fact however badly stated acquires, in the eyes of most people, a certain halo when printed. It is upon this queer trait in human nature that the country editor mainly relies.—*Boston Advertiser.*

There is a good deal that is true in what the *Advertiser* says, but it is carrying it a little too far to say that in this trait the country editor mainly relies. To feel that he lived only to record dog fights and marriages would be enough to drive every intelligent man from the ranks in six months. The country paper has a position to fill, and with the co-operation of the citizens of its own town can do more to sustain the reputation of the town than any other means. It is noticeable that the best and most prosperous inland journals to-day are those which point out the deficiencies and the possibilities of its community, and aim to foster it, rather than to pander to the vicious tastes of gossiping human nature.

The number of cigar-makers from this section of Ohio who have recently gone to Cali ornia makes this extract from a letter of Hamilton Lindsay to the N. Y. *Herald* very interesting. The object of the communication was to show that the objection to the Chinese is simply race prejudice and hate, and that labor is not threatened:

To the statement of the sand lot and its political mouthpieces, that workmen in San Francisco are crowded out by Chinese, the tale of the cigarmakers is the best answer. Two years ago the white journeymen cigarmakers went out on a strike. As they had refused to admit Chinamen to their union, the Chinese journeymen did not follow, and the manufacturers were able to keep their factories open and partially to fulfill their contracts. On this a wail arose to heaven that alien heathens were taking the bread out of the mouths of white men, women and children. So piercing did the wail become, and so ominous were the threats of the strikers, that the manufacturers discharged their Chinamen on a promise from the union that it would replace them with white men. But when it came to the point white men were not to be had. The wretched whites out of whose mouths and out of the mouths of whose children the bread had been taken by the "Pagans," did not appear to exist. The strikers were reinstated, but the factories were only half manned. In a desperate effort to keep its promise the union sent East for men, and gathered a handful, who were received at San Francisco by a procession with a brass band, bearing banners inscribed, "Down with the lepers!" "The Chinese must go!" But up to the present time has utterly failed to supply white men to take the places of the Chinamen whom it bulldozed the manufacturers into discharging; and the net result is that while cigars are made as before by Chinese hands, the Chinaman now does his work in private, carefully labels his boxes as "white labor cigars," and instead of delivering them openly by daylight to the dealers, he sends them in secretly at night in a clothes basket, which is slipped through the back door.

HEADQUARTERS HART POST, No. 134, G. A. R. DEPARTMENT OF OHIO. MASSILLON, O., March 26, 1886.

At a regular meeting of Hart Post, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, this post has been visited again by death's avenger, at whose mandate another comrade has been summoned from our midst, to join the throng that has preceded him in crossing the valley of death; Therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Comrade Isaac Ulman, we mourn the loss of one of our brightest members.

Resolved, That while we deeply deplore our loss, we bow in humble submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well.

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the family of our deceased comrade, in this their hour of affliction.

Resolved, That the the charter and banner be draped in mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the Massillon INDEPENDENT, and a copy be sent to the family of our departed comrade.

HENRY HUBER,
JOHN ELLIS,
E. D. DOXSEE,
Committee.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

News of Interest to the Members the Various Fraternal and Benevolent Societes.

In honor of the sixty-seventh anniversary of Ohio Odd Fellowship, Sippo Lodge, No. 48, will give a banquet at the K. of P. Hall, Monday evening, April 26.

Col. Conger, of Akron, is prominently mentioned for Ohio Commander of the G. A. R., and Mrs. Sarah E. Battles, of the same city, as President of the State Woman's Relief Corps.

There will probably be a meeting of the Princes of the Orient some time next week, at which all the members of the Council are earnestly requested to be present. There is some talk of adopting a new code of by-laws. This, with the election of officers and the initiation of the numerous candidates in waiting, will make a very busy evening of it for the Princes. Owing to some oversight the council here has never been christened and it is hoped that each member will bring some suitable names so that a choice can be made from the number. Entirely new paraphernalia have recently been purchased and the council will now be able to confer the degree in its amplified form.

The Daughters of Rebecca held one of their highly enjoyable social gatherings last week Thursday evening at H. F. Oehler's. A large number of guests were present, and the pleasent evening was passed in social converse. At a late hour the Odd Fellows and their angels departed for their homes feeling well repaid for their time. This is a branch of Odd Fellowship that is very frequently overlooked in other lodges. Sippo lodge undoubtedly owes much of its prosperity to these pleasant Rebecca socials, which are alternately held at the homes of its members every two weeks, and which are the means of cultivating that fraternal spirit of brotherly love for which Odd Fellows are so generally noted.

The annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic and Ladies Relief Corps of the State of Ohio will be held in Cleveland April 28, 29 and 30. 580 G. A. R. Posts, and 125 Ladies Relief Corps will be present. General Logan, Governor Foraker, Governor Robie, of Maine, Governor Algiers, of Michigan, and other prominent and distinguished men are expected to be present. A Grand Parade will take place on Thursday April 29. The Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling Railroad Company will sell very low rate excursion tickets, at all stations north of and including Urichsville, good going to Cleveland Thursday, April 29, and returning April 29 30 and May 1 to all persons. To the members of the Grand Army and Ladies Relief Corps wishing to attend the Encampment, tickets will be sold one fare for the round trip, good going April 26, 27 and 28, and returning as above.

THE MASSILLON UNION SCHOOL.

Term Report of Superintendent E. A. Jones.

The following is a brief report of the enrollment, attendance, etc., of the Massillon Union School for the term ending March 26, 1886:

Entire enrollment	1,411
Average number belonging	1,280
Average dayly attendance	1,163
Per cent. of attendance	.91
Number present every half day	184
Number punctual every day	163
Cases of tardiness	435

The enrollment was distributed in the different departments, as follows: High School, 72; Grammar, 295; Secondary, 341; Primary, 703.

Number of teachers employed, including the teacher of German and the Superintendent, 29.

The following scholars were present and punctual every half day of the term:

High School—Harry Conrad, Charles Gise, Edwin Bayliss, Harry Koontz, Edwin Lee, William Lipps, David McConney, Edith Alden, Jessie McIsaac, Bertha Seaman, Grace Bailey, Flora Fetzer, Nellie Griffith, Grace Miller, Mattie Mong.

Grammar Grades—Frank Weiler, Harry Snyder, Albert Snyder, Charles Limback, Francis Langs, Willard Bayliss, Laura Schaffert, Nellie Kaley, Maretta Hardgrove, Carrie Gise, Helen Crone, Ida Royer, Nellie Walker, John Bartlett, Oscar Heggson, Jerome Shepley, Charles Weiler, Walter Allman, William Limback, Mattie Brannan, Violet Kerstetter, Etta Myers, Louisa Howenstine, Abby Weaver, Lilian Bayliss, Minnie Preyer, Ida Miller, Oscar Bammerlin, William Stevens, Milo Alden, Albert Ellis, Harry Koontz, William Koontz, Walter Prime, Stella Hartman, Alice Laviers, Edward Davies, Lee Graybill, Perry McConney, Willard Seaman, Arthur Young, Emma James, Clara Laviers, Nellie Porter.

Secondary Grade—Louisa Kester, Clarence Capion, Alfred Heggem, Albert Fetzer, Nellie Myers, Minnie Shively, Harry Shafer, Milton Porter, Sophia Crookston, Edmond Hickox, Charles Stelling, John Shaidnagle, Edward White, Ethel Knowles, Esmond Hankins, Harry Loew, Eugene Young, Frankie Clay, Violet Lomady, Charles Griswold, John McIsaac, Florence Ralston, Jennie James, Frank Lynch.

Primary Grades—Bessie Allman, Tyrone Myers, Nellie Gribble, Mary Shearer, Martha Vogt, John Englehart, Arthur Knowles, Christie Hose, Charles Ruth, Edward Bullach, Peter Buchecker, Ernest Lieghley, Christian Pitts, Ulysses Von Kanel, Edward Pitts, Olive Snyder, Lizzie Dishon, Mamie Vogt, Bruce Hissong, Lyndon Howald, Charles Rink, Clara Dishon, Minnie Gise, Florence White, Edith Pille, Henry Aunding, Harry Haring, Walter Snyder, Walter List, Willie Hankins, Clarence Shafer, Charles Shively, Emil Berger, Orra List, Eugene Hinderer, George Giltz, Harry Yost, Lily Wagner, Jennie Silk, Jennie Haring, Ruth Merwin, Clara C. Spuhler, Gertrude Snyder, Bessie Brenneman, Joe Wiseman, Florence Lipps, Grace Dobson, Mamie Haring, Lily Shafer, Nellie Garing, Joseph Jacobs, John Mader, Everett Howald, Henry James, Ida Fulberth, Ruth Davies, Lottie Ray, Annie Lipps, Harvey Wendling, Clarence Howald, Mollie Booth, Mary Pider, John Crookston, Albert Porr, Frank Koontz, Charles Capion, Florence Birt, Flora Birt, Howard Schneirle, Henry Kryer, Andrew Krenerick, George Hollender, Herbert Koontz, Willie Yohey, James Jacoby, George Pflug, Charles Stark, Melina Feicht, Emelia Feicht.

E. A. JONES, Supt.

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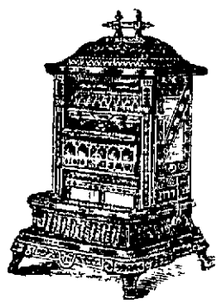

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NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE TOWNSHIP CLERK, MASSILLON, O., April 20, 1886.

Notice is hereby given, that the Trustees of Perry Township will meet in the Clerk's office every last Friday of each month to audit and pay any claims against said township. And that we will not allow the payment of any bill or bills at any other time than as above stated.

ANDREW W. SMITH,
ABEL JAMES,
LOUIS ZELLER,
Trustees.

Attest:
LOUIS A. KOONS, Clerk.

Notice of Appointment.

Estate of John E. McLain, deceased.

The undersigned have been appointed and qualified as Administrators of the estate of John E. McLain, late of Stark county, deceased.

Dated this 21st day of April, A. D. 1886.

JAMES H. McLAIN,
CHARLES L. McLAIN,
CHARLES M. RUSSELL.
44-t3

Notice of Appointment.

Estate of Isaac Ulman, deceased.

The undersigned has been appointed and qualified as Administrator of the estate of Isaac Ulman, late of Stark County, deceased.

Dated this 7th day of April, A. D. 1886.

42-t3. ROBERT W. McCAUGHEY.

Notice of Appointment.

Estate of Frank Bregg, deceased.

The undersigned has been appointed and qualified as administrator of the estate of Frank Bregg, late of Stark county, deceased.

Dated this 12th day of April, A. D. 1886.

41-t3. CLEMENT RUSSELL.

Notice of Appointment.

Estate of Frank Stemmle, deceased.

The undersigned has been appointed and qualified as Administrator of the estate of Frank Stemmle, late of Stark county, deceased.

Dated this 2d day of February, A. D. 1886.

44-3t JOHN SEIFERT.

$1.25 will buy a nice Glove Top Button Shoe for ladies' wear, at
J. D. FRANK & Co.'s.

Real Estate!

James R. Dunn,

—Administrator of the—
Estate of Kent Jarvis,
—AND—
Dealer in Real Estate.

Offers for sale a long list of city property, etc., consisting of

Fine Business Property,
Well Located Residence Property,
And Nearly 200 Splendid Building Lots.

All for sale on the most Reasonable Terms.

Will Build Houses

for purchasers of lots when desired, giving long time for back payments. Remember these lots are scrattered all over the city.

WANTED—Ladies and gentleman to work for us at their own houses; no canvassing; $7 to $15 weekly; work sent by mail any distance; we have good demand for our work, and furnish steady employment. Address at once, Reliable Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, Box 1593, 41-t4.

Wm. BOWMAN,
Tin and Slate
ROOFING,
Spouting,
And all kinds of
Job Work in Tin and Sheet Iron.
All Work Warranted.
Shop on North Erie Street,
Near Warwick & Justus' Mice.
WM. BOWMAN.
March 10,tf.

WM. M'CLYMONDS G. ALBRIGHT

German Deposit Bank,
PARK HOTEL BLOCK,
MASSILLON, O.,
Dealers in Promissory Notes, Manufacturers Scrip and Exchange.
Collections made in all the towns and cities of the United States.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Local reading notices set in Brevier type—the size of type used on this page—five cents per line for first insertion, and three cents per line for each subsequent insertion.
No single notice inserted for less than twenty-five cents.

Sells' circus is aiming for Massillon.

Rev. O. W. Shettler confirmed thirty-one persons, on Sunday.

A large amount of interesting matter has been crowded out this week.

G. T. Borden held the lucky number which drew Bert Coleman's bicycle.

J. B. Thompson's ice cream parlor is now the most popular resort in the city.

Thirty-one persons were confirmed at St. John's Evangelical Church last Sunday.

There will be baptism of infants at St. Timothy's Church Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The Central Convocation of the Episcopal Church will be held in Medina, May 3 and 4.

The Episcopal Sunday School will hold their annual anniversary at 7 p. m. Easter Sunday.

Miss Jordan, the elocutionist, will not be able to fill her engagement here on account of sickness.

Clarence and Hallie Brown were in the city yesterday, attending the funeral of their aunt, Mrs. Earl.

The selection of a vestry and the renting of pews will take place on Easter Monday evening in the lecture room of St. Timothy's Church.

Mr. George A. Ralston, a prominent farmer living near Brookfield, died Wednesday morning, at the age of 59 years, and was buried Thursday morning.

A small blaze in the roof of the house of A. J. Richeimer, brought out the engine on Wednesday about noon. There was but little damage and the fire was put out by hand.

A joint session of the Muskingum and Western Reserve Annual Conferences will be held in the United Brethren Church, on Main street commencing September 8, at which Bishops Weaver and Dickson will be present.

Christian Bender, for many years a resident of Tuscarawas Township, died on Sunday last, at the age of 85. Mr. Bender was quite wealthy and leaves several children. The funeral took place in this city Tuesday morning.

Peter Kemermer, wanted in Easton Pa., for the embezzlement of $550 was arrested here last Friday by Detective Dangeleisen. An officer with a requisition from the Governor of Pennsylvania arrived Monday night and took him back.

The offering at St. Timothy's P. E. Church on Easter morning will be for new parish buildings. The services will consist principally of music, and the subject of the sermon will be: "If ye then be risen with Christ, seek those things which are above."

The Hon. Anthony Howells was sworn in as Postmaster of this city by Robert H. Folger, Justice of the Peace, and his bond was executed and acknowledged before the same officer, and Edwin S. Howells was also sworn as Assistant Postmaster, Thursday afternoon.

Monday night a freight car standing in the yards of the Ft. Wayne Railroad, was burglarized and 1,500 of Sailer's cigars were taken. Tuesday word came from Canton that they had all been found hid in a straw stack, near the Glass Works, where they had been deposited by a negro, who was seen, but could not be caught.

The old Reed store room on East Main street is so changed by its new windows and convenient appointments that the many visitors at Spangler & Wade's hat store last Saturday could scarcely recognize it. Stock is arriving daily and the firm can congratulate themselves on having the handsomest gentlemen's furnishing store in the county.

Eighteen persons were confirmed by the Rev. P. J. Buehl last Sunday. A large congregation was present, and as they left the church, a quintette of musicians selected from the Harmonia Band, stationed high above the belfry, played Luther's Choral. The solemn sounds could be heard for a mile around, and the scene at the church was strangely impressive.

Mr. John Clay, one of Massillon's oldest and most well-to-do citizens, died at his residence on Main street, Sunday evening, at the age of 73. He had been an invalid for a number of years, and falling down stairs while in the country a few days before, the shock in his weak state brought on paralysis, of which he died. The funeral took place Wednesday afternoon.

Senator Zimmerman, who has introduced a bill districting counties entitled to more than one representative, instead of having the whole number allowed voted upon by each citizen, makes this disposition of Stark county:

Stark county—First, Canton, Marlboro, Lexington, Nimishillen, Washington, Paris and Osnaburg; second, Massillon, Lake, Plain, Jackson, Lawrence, Tuscarawas, Perry, Sugar Creek, Bethlehem, Pike and Sandy.

Mrs. Wm. C. Earl died at her home in Toledo, O., Monday evening April 19. The remains, accompanied by her three sons and their wives, were brought to this city and interred by the side of her husband, Thursday morning. The services were held at the residence of H. C. Brown, on East street, and conducted by the Rev. Dr. Charles Cravens, of Toledo.

Mrs Earl was born in Portsmouth, N. H., in 1821, and was for many years a resident of this city. Mr. Earl at one time edited The Massillon *News*, which was afterward changed to the *Gazette*, and then the INDEPENDENT.

Personal.

Theodore Ackeret is again on duty at Baltzly's drug store, after a severe illness of two weeks.

Mrs. Wm. Folger is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Folger, North Prespect street.

Mr. W. H. Bachert, formerly of Canton, is in the employ of the Massillon Paper Company.

Mrs. M. S. Donaldson and daughter, of Salem, O., are visiting at the residence of J. H. Burcaw.

Mr. J. J. Gillespie, of Pittsburg, is visiting at the home of his daughter, Mrs. W. K. L. Warwick, East Main street.

Mr. and Mrs. Jonn H. Vincent, of Alliance, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Vincent, of the Hotel Conrad.

Sherman Cochran surprised his numerous friends Saturday night by going to Paul's Station and there marrying Miss Sarah Jones.

Misses Minnie and Tracy Kagle, of 149 South Plum staeet, and Miss Lucy Endinger, of 163 South Plum street, Canton, have been visiting at the residence of Mr. Harmon Shaidnagle.

Mr. Evan Jones, Superintendent of of the Corns Iron Company, will sail for Liverpool in a few days. He will visit friends in England and Wales, and will return in the latter part of July.

Mr. O. W. Thomas, formerly editor of this paper, with Mr. E. F. Bahney and Mr. Jas. Wisner, will locate in Lincoln, Neb., and there conduct the state agency, for the Home Life Insurance Company.

Says the New Orleans *Picayune*, April 11:

The reception by the Commercial Club on Tuesday evening was in many respects the most brilliant entertainment which that hospitable association has ever given. It was a farewell reception to the Commissioners to the Exposition. The arrangements for the pleasure of the guests were perfect. Among the ladies who thronged the handsome rooms were the following: Mrs. Nicholas Riviere; Mrs. Lila S. Karthaus, of Massillon, O.; Miss Mollie Sladden, Miss Fannie Sladden, and others.

Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Harter will leave next week for Europe. They will visit London and Paris, after which Mr. Harter will return home. Mrs. Harter will visit Holland, Berlin (where she will remain about four weeks), Dresden, Vienna and Carlsbad, where she will also remain about a month, and then go to Venice and other points in Italy. Mr. Harter will be gone about four weeks, while Mrs. Harter will be gone probably six months.—*Mansfield News*.

OUR DOUBLE QUARTETTE

Meets for Once on Time and Talks About Many Things, not the Least of Which is the Electric Light.

Feelings of profound astonishment shot through the newspaper men present when promptly at half-past 7 Wednesday night, our eight legislators glided into their seats and prepared for business.

President Huber made the following committee appointments:

Ways and Means—Snyder, Williams, and Lieghley.
Judiciary—Williams, Jarvis and Rink.
Fire Department—Jarvis, Snyder and Volkmor.
Waterworks—Snyder, Oehler and Jarvis.
Gas and Gasoline—Oehler, Lieghley and Jarvis.
City Prison and Police—Volkmor, Williams and Rink.
Steets and Alleys—Lieghley, Snyder and Oehler.
Paving and Grading—Jarvis, Lieghley and Snyder.
Fees and Salaries—Rink, Jarvis and Williams.
Claims and Accounts—Oehler, Rink and Volkmor.
Railroads—Volkmor, Rink and Williams.
Printing—Williams, Liegley and Jarvis.

Street Commissioner's reports for April 10, $28.50, and April 17, $43.75, were referred.

A petition from over two-thirds of the residents of Prospect street, from Main to 120 feet north of Thorn alley, was read, asking for the construction of a sewer on that street to connect with the one on Main street, the expense to be met by a special levy on the property owners of the street. The matter was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys.

A communication was read from the President of the Board of Equalization, calling attention to the fact that two new members would have to be elected this spring and one to fill the late C. E. Taylor's unexpired term.

The Schuyler Electric Light Company, of Hartford, Conn., submitted a proposition in substance as follows: We will come to your city and construct a first-class plant, not asking for a cent of capital from the city or from individuals, if the city will give us a contract for sixty or more lights, at a reasonable price, as agreed hereafter. The contract not to be for less than three years. The letter was referred to the Committee on on Gas and Gasoline.

A number of bills were referred and the Council adjourned. The organization now being complete, and the new members having their hands in, more business can be expected in the future.

SOME MEN OF MASSILLON,

And the Great Industry They Have Built Up.

If this were to be printed in a foreign paper, people would say that it is an attempted description of one of the business interests of the town, but as it is in a Massillon paper, they may instead say that it is a puff. But it's not. In fact none of the people mentioned knew of it before this, unless their numerical strength was too much for the cunning of the scribe. The INDEPENDENT wishes to disprove that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country," and on the contrary to show that we have a just appreciation of the material benefits of the town.

There is a popular impression that of all families in Massillon the most numerous are the Snyders, and next to them the Hesses. The candid mind must acknowledge that their number rather oversteps the average, but it is not the greatest. In the latest directory there are only ten Hesses and only forty Snyders, while there are many other families just as large. There is only one reason for this impression and it is that they make themselves so useful that their number multiplies itself in our eyes. Whenever we want something a little different from anybody else, we can always find a Hess to design it, and when we want it made a little better than anybody else's, we can always find a Snyder who knows how to make it. And when Massillon wants somebody to help her build a railroad, sink a gas well, or do anything else that ought to be done, she always finds them both ready to assist her. Hess, Snyder and Company, for that seems the best way to include them all, are Massillonians to the core, and if they were not all born here it was not their fault, and there is a young generation of them that were, to make up for it. But they all live here and their business has grown in strength and size here, and if that is the reward for enterprise and honesty, the half of its fullness has not been reached.

In a small frame shop on North Mill street, in the latter part of 1875, three of the brothers Snyder, Frederick, Jacob and Charles, commenced business for themselves. They did general repairing, employing at the outset a few hands, gradually increasing the number until fifteen were on the pay rolls at the time of enlargement. They had no specialty, unless it was in doing nothing but perfect work, and that they still retain, which, coupled with the inventive faculty of the Hesses, makes a powerful combination.

"Hess's shop" is a name almost as familiar as "Massillon." That repository for dilapidated wash boilers and untoward stove-pipes is so firmly fixed in the minds of many that they still inquire at the same place for the men who there so long administered physic to leaky tea-kettles and tin pans. In 1878 J. F. Hess and Brother fixed up the old soap factory, on the corner of Erie and Plum streets, and commenced the manufacture of the Novelty pump, of their own design and patent, stoves and chimney tops. It is not the purpose of the INDEPENDENT to tell what this *Novelty* pump is, for there is scarcely a house in Stark county that does not use one, and very few counties in either the United States or Canada where they cannot be found to-day. In the old soap factory this firm employed a half a dozen hands at the outset, increasing the number until a very respectable force was engaged.

The two firms did a rushing business, each being crowded with orders and lack of space until it became absolutely necessary to make some change. It was a period of general depression, or rather when the city was emerging from that condition, and the extensive Bayliss shops were closed. They were the only available buildings and very quickly the Hesses and the Snyders made up their minds to join their fortunes and try to make use of what seemed then to be such an immense affair.

In 1882, under the firm name of Hess, Snyder and Company, the big engine of one hundred horse power again started up, and excepting Sundays it has been running ever since.

So many people insisted on having the goods of Hess, Snyder and Company that since 1882 they have been compelled to build another blacksmith shop, to double the size of the foundry, and to put a second floor in the old blacksmith shop. And now their salesmen, who are forever inquiring why they cannot manufacture faster and more, have pushed them so that they must this summer make better arrangements. To do this they will add another story to the long brick building nearest the office. The old office, by the way, was crowded out of the little corner in which it was located, in the shop, April a year ago, so the fine brick building, where it now is, was bought for $5,000, and fitted up in its present convenient manner. They are also considering the advisibility of moving the Snyder factory on North Mill street to the corner of South and Erie streets, and that will probably be done unless it is rented.

There are a great many pieces of expensive machinery in the building, the big iron planer, weighing 13,000 pounds, being perhaps the most remarkable. Over 500 feet of shafting, turning no one knows how many miles of belting, makes a bewildering network over head, and the noise of the busy machinery underneath makes a systematized pandemonium, which sends the visitor back to the pretty office, where he can quietly ponder over the result of the expenditure of this force.

The firm can manufacture anything, but they make specialties of engines, stoves, windmills, chimney tops and furnaces. Last year they turned out 2,000 Laurel heaters alone, and the total number of stoves made was 4,500, in which 900 tons of pig iron was consumed. If the square timber they used in the pumps sold last year were laid in a line it would reach from Massillon nearly to Akron. Ten car loads of poplar lumber were manufactured, aggregating twenty miles in length.

This is the first season for the wind mill, but a great many have been disposed of, and like all the rest of their wares the sale is rapidly increasing.

If the Hesses and Snyders go on multiplying and increasing, and continuing to invent such practical devices, as they now are, there is no telling where the growth of their works will stop, and sometime when this little article is referred to in an old file, it will be way down near the bottom of a row of mile stones marking the progress of a vast enterprise, whose goods shall pump all the waters, and whose stoves shall bake all the breads of Christendom.

THE MAYOR'S COURT.

The Cases Mayor Frantz Has Settled in the Last Week.

G. Krebs pleaded guilty to an assault upon Valentine Musheiser and paid his fine and costs, amounting to $10.05, on Thursday.

Mr. Patrick Burke, the well-known Hibernian, filed a complaint against little Albert Winold, for the malicious destruction of property, last Friday. Evidence being wanting, the child was discharged.

Then Mr. Burke, who proposed to figure in the records in one shape or another, departed and committed an assault upon Charles Floom. He pleaded not guilty and was bound over to court in the sum of $100.

Orren Brownsberger got drunk and was accordingly fined.

James Asford, a colored man, created a disturbance in his neighborhood, and spent three days in the city prison in consequence.

Kate Frank and Flora Maxwell, two females of bad character, were sent to the city prison for three days, to lunch on bread and water, for getting drunk and being disorderly, on Monday.

The examination of John Hudson and Minnie Hudson, charged in an affidavit which also included the name of B. F. Barr, a Canton physician of bad odor, with having procured an abortion upon Minnie Hudson, drew a great crowd into the Mayors office from 9 o'clock to 4 on Wednesday, which swallowed the disgusting details with evident enjoyment.

This slim young man and his coarse wife manage the house of ill fame known as the Red Front, and plead not guilty, as did the doctor, who was not examined, not being ready for trial.

The principal witness was Amelia Eckhardt, now of Canton, but a former inmate of the house, who testified to the frequent visits of the physician, to statements of the woman than an abortion would be performed, and to the premature birth of the child.

The defence made a motion for dismissal, which was over-ruled, after which they waived further examination and Mr. and Mrs. Hudson were bound over in the sum of $500.

Prosecutor Welty conducted the hearing in person.

From the testimony there is little likelihood that the child found in the canal last Wednesday has any connection with this affair.

Barr's case being identical with the Hudsons, although he was to have been examined separately, he concluded, after the damaging evidence had been produced, to waive the preliminary hearing, and, as none of the three could obtain any surety, they were at once taken to the county jail.

It will be a good thing for the county if this trio can be put where they can do no more harm.

The Gun Club Opens its Season.

The Massillon Rod and Gun Club commenced their third season last Friday, at their range, which has been changed somewhat since last fall, on the old fair ground. The day was very windy and the birds were not altogether satisfactory. The following is the score, Mr. Loeffler winning the badge for singles and Mr. Eckert for doubles:

	Singles.	Doubles.
F. A. Brown	6	5
H. W. Loeffler	11	4
F. A. Sharpnack	8	5
Ph. Blumenschein	4	0
T. H. Focke	5	1
George Dobson	8	6
Joseph Clutz	9	4
L. Shauf	4	3
E. W. Eckert	1	6
Thomas Russell, jr	9	5

Messrs. Eckert and Dobson tying on doubles, shot off, Dobson securing one and Eckert two birds.

Unclaimed Letters.

The following letters remain uncalled for in the Massillon postoffice:

FOREIGN LETTERS.

Plott, Widow Heinrich

GENTLEMEN.

Brougher, Samuel
Colin, H M
Koth, John
Lin, Jessiah
Marks, J J
Wenger, Jacob
Mustard, Herbert
Paul, J C
Rabel, Charles
Reed, T F
Thomas, S C

LADIES.

Borton, Miss K
Burke, Miss Catherine E
Mayers, Miss Sarah E
Weinard, Miss Mary

See our Boys' A Calf Button Shoes for $1.00 a pair, at
J. D. FRANK & Co.'s CASH STORE.

NEW JEWELRY STORE!

New Goods and the Latest Styles.

These goods will be offered at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

I shall keep only first-class goods of every kind,

NO TRASH,

As I will sell nothing that I cannot warrant.

I cordially Invite you to call, even though you have no intention of purchasing, and will take pleasure in showing you my line of goods.

C. C. MILLER, JEWELER,
37 EAST MAIN STREET.
☞ In with the Park Drug Store. 42-3m

WALL PAPER.

NEW GOODS

Now fill the Shelves emptied by the recent dissolution sale of Skinner Brothers.

LOW PRICES CONTINUE.

First-Class Paper Hangers Furnished.

J. V. R. SKINNER,
(Successor to Skinner Brothers),
No. 40 East Main Street.

C. F. VON KANEL,
WISHES TO
ANNOUNCE TO THE PEOPLE
—OF—
MASSILLON AND VICINITY,
That he has taken the agency for the celebrated

Columbus WATCH,

Which he will highly recommend as a first-class watch. In connection with the same you will find all other leading watches, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices.

A handsome line of Jewelry, Silverware, Gold Head Canes, Etc., will always be found in stock.

C. F. VON KANEL,
No. 5 West Main Street.

Out and About.

Francis Murphy is lecturing in Delaware.

Canal Dover is going to have a new paper.

Alliance will use the electric light after May 1.

The two Masonic lodges of Alliance have united.

The Alliance papers are having a three handed fight.

William Campbell, a prominent New Philadelphian is dead.

Another oil well has been found at Lima at a depth of 1,298 feet.

Wooster has an Athletic Association which has organized a professional base ball team.

New Philadelphia is talking about bonding herself for $60,000. to build waterworks.

The Democrats secured the organization of the Youngstown City Council, which is a tie politically.

Charles Newell fell under the wheels of a train at Warren and was killed, his head being severed from the trunk.

The Ashtabula County Democrats are having the same pleasant experience with Senator Payne as their brethren in Stark county.

The Iowa Legislature is in a predicament with its soldier's home. The law establishing it directed that the Legislature in joint session locate the institution, but so many towns wanted it that the locating has made the great fight of the season, and after two days of balloting the joint convention adjourned without reaching a decision, and everybody is at sea. Meantime the soldiers stay in almshouses.

Don't Look Like a Wreck.

"When a man is going down hill every body is ready to give him a kick." Yes, that is so. It is sad, but natural. Why, many a man and woman, seking employment, would have got it if their hair had not been so thin and gray. One bottle of Parker's Hair Balsam is then the best investment. It stops falling hair, promotes new growth, and restores new growth and restores color. Clean, highly perfumed, not a dye. A great improvement over any similar preparation, and sold at the low price of 50c. 44 5w

You can find the largest assortment in the city of Gents Neckties, Mufflers, Silk Handkerchiefs and Gloves at C. M. Whitman's Clothing House, 11 West Main street.

Misses' Kid Button Shoes only $1.00 a pair, at
J. D. FRANK & Co.'s CASH STORE.

FOR RENT.—Two rooms in the Opera House block. The desirable business room next to Koch & Goodhart, also the office above said room. Will give possession April 1. Inquire of
H. H. EVERHARD.

Infants' slippers 20 cents a pair. Infants' Goat Button Shoes 30 cents a pair, at J. D. FRANK & Co.'s CASH STORE.

Ladies' Kid Button Shoes at $1.25 and up, at J. D. FRANK & Co.'s.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A new, two-story frame house, containing nine rooms, a hall-way, and summer kitchen. Good well and cistern, can be used for one or two families. Also on same lot a small frame house. Located on corner of North Hill street and Spring alley. The owner wishes to sell at once, in order to go West and invest in land.
36-tf. C. BORCHARS.

Ladies' Hand-turn Kid Button Shoes in the leading styles, at the lowest cash prices, at J. D. FRANK & Co.'s.

Call and see the new designs in jewelery just received at C. F. Von Kanel's.

75 cents will buy a Child's Pebble Button Shoe, sizes 9 to 12.
J. D. FRANK & Co.

For an unlimited time first-class cabinet photographs can be had at L. L. Shertzer's for $2 and $3 per dozen.
37-tf

WANTED—A horse for delivery purposes; six or seven years old. Call at Traphagen & Kramer's bus barn.

See our Ladies $3.00 Handsome Button, the cheapest shoe in the city.
J. D. FRANK & Co.'s CASH STORE.

We have the exclusive sale on The J. F. Hill's Celebrated $3.00 Shoes, equal to any hand-sewed for ease and comfort. Try one pair and you will wear no other.
J. D. FRANK & Co.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE YOU CAN GET ONE DOZ. CABINET PHOTOGRAPHS FOR $2.00 TO $3.00 per dozen at **J. C. HARING'S,**
36-tf. Massillon, Ohio.

Gents' Hand-sewed shoes in all the leading styles in Button, Bals and Congress, in tipped and N. Y. toes, at hard time prices. J. D. FRANK & Co.

50 cents buys a Ladies Kid Opera at
J. D. FRANK & Co.'s CASH STORE.

WANTED—On and after May 1st, 100 teams to work on Lima, O., Waterworks. $2.75 for good wagon teams, $3.25 for good wheel scraper teams. Apply to
D. F. MUNAHAN, Contractor,
44-t2. Lima, Ohio.

WANTED.—Seamstress.—Inquire of Miss Lizzie Maag, at No. 4 Park Row, Massillon, O. 44 1w

A full line of gold head canes at C. F. Von Kanel's.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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A SPY'S SCHEME.

Playing Deaf and Dumb to Trick His Guards.

When Gen Early made his great raid on Washington, writes an ex-rebel to The Detroit *Free Press*, I was scouting between his advance and the city, and was captured within the city limits twenty-four hours before his battle-flags appeared in sight. I was dressed in citizen's clothes, pretended to be deaf and dumb, and claimed to have been driven out of Richmond because I had written threatening letters to Jefferson Davis.

I had been inside the fortifications for half a day, and was slowly working out, when a couple of young men, both of whom were considerably worse for liquor, halted me and wanted to fight. I had a pencil and a block of paper with me, and I wrote

"I am deaf and dumb."

That made no difference with them. Indeed, they declared that it would be a novel idea to lick a deaf and dumb man, and one of them gave me a cuff on the ear.

In those days I weighed 160 pounds and had the pluck of a prize fighter. I tried to get away from them without further trouble, but when they seemed determined to have a row I gave them all they wanted, and wasn't many minutes about it. A crowd of soldiers and civilians collected, the provost guard came up, and the result was as I had anticipated. I was arrested and carried off to a guard-house. One of the young men, who afterwards turned out to be related to a member of the cabinet, followed me to the office of the provost marshal, and charged me with being a spy. No one seemed to entertain a doubt that I was deaf and dumb, as I claimed, and my examination was carried on in writing. I was asked my name, age, where born, and a hundred other questions, and then searched. They found nothing of a criminating nature, and I reasoned that I would be detained until after the excitement had passed and then turned loose.

After being detained three days an officer entered my quarters one morning and said to me:

"Well, Dummy, you can pack up and go out."

The minute I heard his step outside I was on my guard, but he spoke in such a natural tone that I came near giving myself away. On three different occasions during the war I played the part of a deaf and dumb man, and I tell you it takes all the nerve and presence of mind a man can call up. I sat facing the door, and while I heard his words, I made no movement. He came closer to me and said:

"Come, pick up your traps; you are to be turned loose."

I looked him straight in the eye without winking, and after a bit a look of chagrin stole over his face and he motioned for me to follow him. He took me to the provost marshal's office, and I was ushered into the private room, where the marshal and three or four other officials were seated. On the way to the office as we crossed a wide street, the officer suddenly exclaimed:

"There's a runaway horse—look out!"

If I hadn't been expecting some such thing on his part I might have betrayed myself. As I gave no sign, continuing on with my head down, I heard him growling.

"They think they've got a sucker, but they'll find out their mistake."

I entered the office knowing that every trick would be resorted to to break me down, and my nerves were braced as if to charge a battery of artillery. I was left standing by the door for a moment, when one of the officers looked up quietly and said:

"Take a seat, sir, and we'll attend to you in a moment."

I made no move, but looked around the room in a stupid sort of way. I was looking out of the window on to a roof when the same officer said:

"You may come forward and take this chair."

I stood like a stone, and he rose up, came over to me, and led me to a chair at the table. When I was seated one of the others remarked.

"Write your name, age, and last place of residence on a slip of paper." That was trick number three, and it failed, as the others had done. By and by the marshal wrote on a slip of paper:

"Who are you, and where from?"

I wrote in reply:

"I am Charles Jones, of Richmond."

"But you are a union man," suggested one of the officers aloud.

I saw his lips move, but he got no sign from me. The examination continued in this manner for a full hour, the men using every artifice to trap me, but they failed to score a single point. I knew they would reserve the sharpest point for the last, and was therefore nerved up for it. At length the marshal pushed back in his chair, pointed his finger at my breast and angrily exclaimed:

"Where did that confederate button come from?"

It was another failure. Then he turned to his companions and said:

"Gentlemen, it's no use. The man is certainly deaf and dumb, and a d—d fool besides."

"We have wasted our time," replied a second. "He is not only what he claims to be, but may be of great service to us. I'd have the officer take him over to the secretary of war."

"I guess I will," said the officer, and he rang a bell and I heard the door open. Then he turned to me, careless as you please, and said:

"Go with the officer."

It was their last shot. I never moved a muscle until the officer approached and placed his hand on me. I was taken back to the guard-house, kept a prisoner for another week, and then the disgusted marshal turned me loose in the streets.

Pulled the President Out of Bed.

While his father was president young John Van Buren visited England, and, as the son of the president of the United States, he received great attention. He dined with the queen, who was then a young girl, where his superior grace of manners, fine conversational powers, and witticisms made him appear to greater advantage than the titled flunkeys who were around her majesty. He attended one of the balls at Buckingham palace and danced with her, and the story was told that her majesty became very sweet on him. It was this incident that gave him the cognomen of "Prince John." There was another story in circulation about him which illustrates his want of special reverence for his father. The old gentleman and John had a habit of lying in bed late in the morning. Finally one day the former said to his son that a reform must be instituted that both must rise earlier. The hopeful agreed, and suggested that the first one who got up should go to the room of the other and pull him out of bed! This was agreed to. John was out all the following night on a "bum," and did not reach home till next morning about 5. He went to his father's room and took hold of him for the purpose of pulling him out of bed. The old gentleman protested against being disturbed, saying he had not had sufficient sleep. "Look here, governor, it was your own proposition that we should institute a reform in regard to lying in bed so late. Here I am up at your request, and you won't fulfill your part of the agreement. Remember, the one who got up first was to pull the other out of bed. So now get up or I'll put you out." Tell it not in Gath! This young scamp made the president of the United States get up in spite of himself. After seeing the old gentleman dress himself the rascal sneaked to his own room and was soon in his bed asleep. The story got out by John telling it on his father to a lot of boon companions. John afterward became a famous lawyer and politician. He was one of the most eloquent speakers I ever heard. *Cleveland Leader.*

Damascus and Denver.

There is a city in the Orient which in its situation relative to the country surrounding it, and in its beauty, much resembles Denver. Although a prosperous city to-day, its origin is lost so far back in the mists of the past that hardly even so much as a legend is told of who its builders were or of when its foundations were laid. It was known to the writer of the history of Abraham, and since that day it has been an important place. It is Damascus, the ancient city of Syria, and called by the Roman Emperor Julian the "Eye of the East." Damascus is situated upon the edge of a great and almost desert plain, which stretches out from the city far away toward the east. Behind it but a short distance is the range of Anti-Libanus, from the summit of which one obtains an admirable view of the city. The principal part of the city is on the south bank of the River Barada, which is considered the same as the Abana, mentioned in the bible. In addition to the Barada there is a smaller stream corresponding to the Pharpar of ancient history. Water drawn from these two streams is conducted in irrigating ditches through the city and over the country surrounding it. The water has transformed what must have been in the days before the city was built a desert plain into a region of the greatest fertility and beauty. So true is this that the plain surrounding Damascus is called by the Moslems one of the four terrestrial paradises. The city itself is filled with trees, among which the white walls of some of its magnificent buildings glitter and sparkle in the bright Syrian sunshine. So beautiful was Damascus to the eyes of Mohammed as he stood looking down upon it from a neighboring eminence that he said that he would not enter it, because it was given to man to enjoy but one heaven, and he, for his part, would not take his upon earth.

How like Denver in many respects is this description of Damascus! To the east are the plains, to the west the mountains. Through the city run the life-giving waters drawn from the neighboring stream and by a system of irrigation the adjacent country is reclaimed from barrenness. In some respects Damascus is not so well built as Denver, for many of the houses are constructed of adobe, and the streets, as a rule, are narrow. But, on the other hand, Denver has no grand buildings like those of Damascus, which are famous the world over for their magnificence. There will have to be more regard paid to architectural excellence in the designing and construction of buildings in Denver before it can boast of a building like the great Mosque Abd-el-Malek or like the Khan As'ad Pasha. This khan, which stands in the midst of the bazaars, is a great cupola resting on granite pillars and built in part of alternate layers of black and white marble. It is said to be one of the most magnificent structures of the kind in the east, and its gate is the finest specimen of Saracenic architecture in the world.—*Denver Tribune.*

The Chicken Industry.

It is a little singular that this country cannot grow its own eggs. We bought from the Canadians last year 11,500,000 dozen, for which we paid them $2,000,000. When there is so much complaint of hard times and of lack of light employment for women, it is a wonder that the poultry business does not get a greater degree of attention. It is a business which does not admit of being carried on in a wholesale way. Large colonies of hens do not thrive. They are subject to visitations of disease which carry them off by hundreds. But fowls can be made a source of income to thousands of small farmers, paying them better than more costly and laborious investments.—*Philadelphia Record.*

"I hate Henry James," she said, as she joined one more thread of her city life by reading the back numbers of the *Century* accumulated during her absence by mount, and stream, and sea. "Why?" he asked, fierce in his warpaint of sunburn and ready to fight for his favorite. "Because," she answered, "whenever anybody says 'O, you're a Bostonian,' now, he cannot keep from letting you see that he thinks you are one of those detestable persons. I used to be proud of my address. Now I am almost ashamed of it. And then persons say, 'I suppose you've met that type frequently.' Type! I never met a type in my life, unless it was that Philadelphia girl who said that she left her gums under the ammond bush. But all these creatures from New Orleans, and Skowhegan, and Kalamazoo feel so superior to us after reading that story! And that's why I hate him."—*Boston Transcript.*

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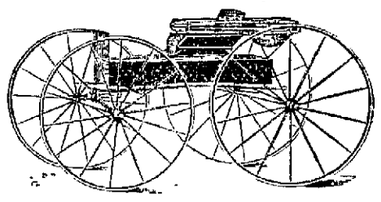

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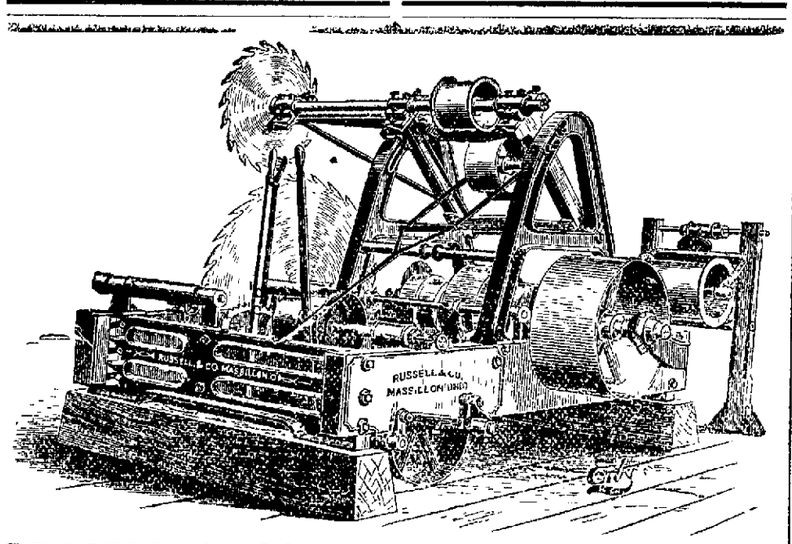

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Here is a fact for you to think over, viz.: Medical science proves that diseases, no matter how great a variety they seem to have, proceed from comparatively few causes. It is for this reason that some single medicines relieve or cure so wide a range of complaints—some of them appearing almost directly opposite in their natures. When a medical preparation acts at once upon the digestive and urinary organs, and also purifies the blood, the list of difficulties subject to its control is astonishing. But, while many things are said to possess this power, those which actually do exert it are very rare.

It is conceded that Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., is the most effective preparation now in use for all diseases arising from a foul or impure state of the circulation. Hence it is more than likely that if the writer of the following letter had habitually taken Favorite Remedy" ten years ago, he would never have suffered from Cancer.

Pittsfield, Mass., March 22, 1884.

Dr D. Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y.

Dear Sir;—About six years ago I was obliged to resort to external treatment for the removal of a cancerous growth on my lip. On my return home, I became sensible that my blood needed a thorough cleaning. My whole system, too, required toning up. While casting about for the best medicine to do this, your "Favorite Remedy" was so highly commended in my hearing that I resolved to try it. I did so, and the result surprised me, it was effected so quickly and completely. I soon got over the depression produced by the operation, and since the "Favorite Remedy," which I have continued to take in small doses has kept me in such health and strength as I never had before, nor expected to have. It is the best blood purifier in the world. I am sure of that. Yours, &c.,

Matthew Farrell.

24 Adams Street.

In all cases when a consultation is deemed desirable.

Address:—Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N Y. But if you have not done so, adopt Favorite Remedy" as a household friend.

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Yours truly,

Amos Girod.

June 12-tf

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38-6m

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CHOKING More than enough to save a dozen children Choking with CROUP. One minute after the first dose the hardest attack of Croup will be relieved.

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SPRING BEDS,
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AND OTHER SPRING BOTTOMS.

Thankful for favors bestowed upon me in the past, I hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

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WESTERN CATTLE.

Risks of Cattle-Raising on the High Grazing Grounds.

The grazing grounds of great altitude are the grave-yards of cows. For years the trails leading from Texas to the northern ranges have been crowded with stock cattle that were driven north to be used in establishing ranches. The number of cattle in Texas is great, and so near the capacity of the land to carry, that during the decade ending in 1880 from 500,000 to 700,000 cattle, old and young, male and female, were driven from the State annually. It is fair to assume that in the past at least one-fourth of the Texas drive were females, and young females generally. Where are the cows that have been driven from the mesquite and gamma ranges of Texas during the past decade? The business of raising cattle on the northern plains is not old. It is safe to assert that at least 1,000,000 female cattle have left Texas for the northern grazing ground during the ten years last past. In a suitable climate these cattle would have been alive to-day. Where are they? The bones of thousands of them lie bleaching on the wind-swept flanks of the foothills of mountain ranges; they pave the bottoms of miry pools; they are scattered among the pines standing below the eternal snow-drifts of the Rocky Mountains; they lie in disjointed, wolf-gnawed fragments on the arid, bunch-grass ranges; they are scattered over the short buffalo-grass, low-lying monuments of man's inhumanity to the dumb animals he has arrogantly assumed charge of; they have died of hunger; they have perished of thirst, when the icy breath of winter closed the streams; they have died of starvation by the tens of thousand during the season when cold storms sweep out of the North and course over the plains, burying the grass under snow. Other thousands have been frozen into solid blocks during blood-chilling blizzards.

There has been a movement of young cattle, steers generally, from the corn States to the plains, for several years. Many of the men who own or control Wyoming, Dakota, and Montana ranges have practically abandoned the business of breeding cattle, driven out of it by the severe losses of female cattle during the winters, and now confine their attention to grazing young steers, known as "pilgrims," which they bring upon the range from eastern States. These animals are generally high-grade steers from the corn States, or long-horned cattle from Texas. If the latter are bought, those that have been held over one winter in Kansas or Nebraska or Indian Territory are preferred. In the past, this business has proved to be fairly remunerative, because, since it has been started, the price of beef has been high, and there has been no exceedingly severe winter on the plains. The country these cattle are held in has been in the white man's possession for but a few years. The men who have accurate knowledge of its climate can be counted on the fingers of one hand. The northern cattle-growers assert that the climate is mild and the winters balmy. There are a few men in the northwest who have traded in the Yellowstone Valley in the winter and early spring when the Sioux occupied the land. Some of these men have told me that during some winters the snow was deep on the ground for weeks, and the cold was most intense. They said that occasionally the winters were so severe that large numbers of hardy Indian ponies died. It is a well-known fact that Indian ponies can endure a greater degree of cold than American horses, and that American horses can endure a greater degree of cold than cattle, it matters not where the latter are raised.

It is estimated that 220,000 cattle were driven or carried into Montana and Dakota during 1884. The larger portion of this stock was brought on to the range to be fattened. They were young steers. It is also estimated by competent authorities that 100,000 of the 220,000 cattle that entered the far northern range during 1884 were young native cattle from the corn States. The number of "through" cattle that were included in the great herd of Texans no man can tell. The Texas drover is famous throughout the arid belt for never telling the truth as to where his cattle come from. He is always willing to swear that they passed the previous winter in Kansas or Nebraska, and as cold weather kills the Spanish fever, his cattle are sound, and he is not responsible for damages if the disease makes its appearance in northern herds. The truth is that a large proportion of the Texas cattle driven into Montana and Dakota during the season of 1884 were fresh from the southern range. The young cattle that are brought on to the northern grazing grounds from the agricultural States come from the land of plenty. They have been well fed and attentively watered from the day of their birth until they are sent West. They have been protected from severe winter storms. They have had intelligent and anxious care. Their instincts have been blunted by the protective care of man. These immature animals have been taken West and turned on the range to shift for themselves. They can do so in mild winter. Last year, up to September 8, the Northern Pacific Railroad carried 68,860 young cattle from the East into Montana and western Dakota. Many thousands have been driven in, and other thousands carried in by other railroad companies. But let a hard winter come, following a wet autumn, and the grazing ground be covered with snow, and blizzard after blizzard sweep out of the frozen North in quick succession. Then how will these cattle fare? and how will the through Texans fare? I answer, just as they did in Kansas in the winter of 1871-2. They would disappear from the range. And if the winter should be as severe as some of the Indian traders told me they had seen in the Yellowstone Valley, so severe that the Indians were forced to cut cottonwood trees so that their ponies could feed on the buds and tenderer limbs, the toughened range cattle will be decimated before spring.—*Frank Wilkeson, in Harper's Magazine.*

The French Gambler.

The patron of the green cloth in France is generally a man who has inherited a small patrimony, which he was not many months in losing. He commonly belongs to a club where gambling is tolerated. He is not a man of much information. Rising at about 12 o'clock he breakfasts, reads the papers a little, dresses deliberately, but mostly well, hardly knowing how to kill time until 4 o'clock. He reaches the club-room before the first game is in operation. "When are they going to commence?" is written all over his impatient face. He walks up and down, hither and thither—never at rest. The bank is opened, the game begins; a complete metamorphose is witnessed in the man. He plays, wins, loses, is glad and sad, but enjoying himself the whole three hours until 7 o'clock, the dinner hour. He goes to his dinner weak and nervous, and thinks, perhaps, after the meal he will stay home, or merely visit the theater. At the hour of 9, however, he is not able to stand it any longer. He reaches the palace of the *tripot*, and only breathes freely when again seated at the table and the everlasting refrain, "Charles, deux-cent louis!" is ringing in his ears. From 9 to 2 in the morning he plays for twenty-five years, or until his friends are all dead, or refuse to give him a sou, when he generally turns up in the same circle as the "dealer Charles."

THE FAMILY HOME GARDEN

If you are just building a home of your own, plant some hardy climbers that will live year after year and grow old with the house. These are nature's drapery, soften hard outlines, and clothe porch and balcony with living green. For rapid, sturdy growth, the Ampelopsis Quinquefolia stands at the head. It can be trained over balcony and porch, and will grow in beauty with each succeeding year. It should be pruned and trained every season after the first. Its Japanese cousin, Ampelopsis Veitchii, does not grow as rapidly, has a smaller leaf, handsomer in shape, clings to whatever it touches—wood, stone, or brick—can be trained in any form, the foliage drops later in fall, hanging on into December in favored localities, turns to a pretty crimson, when the leaves have dropped, the bare branches and tendrils are graceful and delicate. I have seen it planted close to the granite foundation of a house, and allowed to climb to the wooden sill and stopped there, so, when leaved out, the house had a green foundation. Plant the Chinese Wisteria at that south porch; it will give you large returns in the years to come. At first this perfectly hardy climber is tender; should have the ends of the growing branches nipped in September, that the wood may harden and enable it to resist the cold of its first winter; put some fine manure around the roots to keep them warm. All hardy vines should have this treatment.

Plant the honeysuckles, Japanese and Chinese, especially Halliana, with fine white sweet-scented flowers, from June until hard frost. This will look well on the other side of that porch. Don't forget the clematis; they are the "aristocracy" among climbers. Such delicate tints of coloring, delicate in texture, clinging so gracefully, blooming so profusely, they deserve the best place in the garden. Train them on a trellis, the fence, the porch or balcony, or where you will, they are lovely. There are many varieties. One can hardly go astray in choosing with a good catalogue at hand. The Trumpet vine, Japan Akebia and others, all help to beautify our homes. The climbing roses, not forgetting the old-fashioned white one of our childhood days, with its creamy petals and crown of yellow stamens, should not be forgotten. Their period of bloom is brief, but lovely while it lasts. While the hardy vines are growing, tender vines can be set on the first of June, and cover the space where the "vine of the future" will grow. Pilogyne suavis is a rapid growing tender climber. Small plants bought in spring, set out in rich soil, given plenty of string and water, will cover your porch with a multitude of dark-green glossy leaves and tiny white flowers of a slight musky flavor. Maurandia is a more delicate climber in appearance, will not cover as much space, but is fine in foliage and flower. The common nasturtium makes a quick show in a sunny place. The old, but ever new morning glory has been familiar to us from childhood. What is there that blooms as constantly from June until frost? What will bring a succession of delights to the children every morning—perhaps the "grown children" too—as a row of morning glories running over the back porch? The promise of flowers which lay enwrapped in the twisted buds of last night have this morning become a reality, and cups of pink, blue and white gemmed with dewdrops, delicate enough fairies to drink from, are thickly scattered over the vines. By noon they are gone, but to-morrow morning will repeat the miracle.

The sweet pea is another old favorite. I grew them for years before I knew how to do it right. They like a deep, rich soil, to be planted early as soon as the ground can be worked. Plant four inches deep, pressing the soil over them with the hoe, plant thickly, stick some brush, just as you would garden peas. They are not ornamental planted in this manner, but they will bloom finely all the summer until hard frost provided you do not let them go to seed. The more you pick, the more you will have.—*Mrs. M. J. Plumstead, in Good Housekeeping.*

"At Monte Carlo," says the London *World*, "the ladies' hats are as high as the play. Three girls—presumably sisters, and undoubtedly Americans not in society—attract an immense amount of attention by reason of their showy garments. They wear very high conical hats, ornamented in front with large green and yellow parrots with glaring glass eyes. Each bird is perched on a little bough, and it is impossible to imagine anything more ludicrous or in worse taste. The girls are incessant talkers, and my correspondent tells me they are known by the nickname of the 'Prattling Pollies.'"

Mrs. Wheedle—"I was just looking at your insurance policy, and I find that I wouldn't get anything if you should commit suicide. Why don't you change it into some other company?" Mr. W.—"Why, my dear, you don't want me to commit suicide, do you?" Mrs. W.—'What an idea! Of course not, Charlie; but you are such a kind, considerate husband, you know; and $5,000 is a good deal of money, and it would be a pity to lose it."—*Boston Transcript.*

MISSING LINKS.

A Greek paper is to be shortly started in Los Angeles.

The old fashion of wearing a rosette of natural flowers on the slipper is revived.

Mr. Edison's fortune is said to have grown like the traditional snowball into a $2,000,000 lump.

Since 1793, as a statistician learns, wars among civilized nations have cost the lives of 4,470,000 men.

A proposition has been made in Ceylon for the systematic observation of the singular migration of butterflies in that island.

Edward Atkinson, the political economist, while delivering his lectures on cheap living, wears an eight dollar suit of clothes.

Bismarck's wife is described as a tall, aristocratic-looking woman, with decided but pleasing features, and of elegant, but simple taste in dress.

Senator Ben Hill's life was insured for $10,000, and at his death that sum was paid to his wife, who invested it in four houses that now pay her a handsome return.

How a short sighted hunter, passing through an East Indian jungle, came to mistake a hornets' nest for a sunflower may be understood from this bit of description that follows: "The 'sunflower' was no other than a fine nest of hornets. The species, a large bright yellow insect with a ferocious sting, constructs its nest, which is large and of the size and shape of a good, big sunflower, on some strong projecting twig of an evergreen bush, and, when the nest is completed, the whole community dispose themselves in regular circles on it, with all their heads to the center; thus they look like the spokes of a yellow wheel, or, as my unlucky friend said, like a sunflower."

The movement for purifying the German language from foreign words which are used unnecessarily has secured a good advocate in the Grand Duke of Weimar, who has issued to all his officials an index expurgatorius, to which careful attention is enjoined. The proscribed words comprise well-nigh all foreign intruders for which proper German equivalents exist, and as the Grand Duke's order extends to the official language, the court, and the theatre, it may be expected that it will go far towards effecting its purpose so far as the sphere of Weimar's influence goes. Weimar, too, has lately established a "German Language Association," whose roll of members includes all sorts and conditions of educated men—professors, clergymen, teachers, officers, and so forth—the Grand Duke giving his especial protection. It is gratifying that this movement for Germanizing German is making such good progress.

Judge Torrence told me the other day that the longer he lived the more he looked back with pleasure and pride upon his service during the war. He was the son of a clergyman who went out as the chaplain of a regiment, followed by his seven sons, while the wife and mother, with patriotism and heroism worthy to rank with that of any of the women of the revolutionary period, remained at home and carried on the farm. Judge Torrence recites, with pardonable pride, how the seven sons were gathered a few years ago about the deathbed of that mother; how she took into her own worn and withered hand, while life still lingered, his own left hand, felt of it, and then said: "Give me the other hand, my son." And as she felt of it with the two shortened fingers shot away in battle she murmured, "That is the one I want," raised it to her lips, kissed it fondly, and soon after sank away to rest.—*St. Paul Pioneer-Press.*

Congressman Tim Campbell of New York, who succeeded Sunset Cox, had penetrated to Mr. Vilas' inner sanctuary in spite of the guards, and stood at the cabinet officer's elbow watching him as he wrote furiously and persistently without looking up. Finally Campbell spoke up: "Oi am Congressman Campbell of New York, Mr. Vilas, and Oi have important business with yez." "Talk away, talk away," was the impatient response of the postmaster-general as he went on with his writing. Campbell looked the Wisconsin man all over, and then bristled up like a hen whose feathers are stroked the wrong way. "Indade and Oi'll not spake with yez until yez stop wroiting and invoite me to sit down and give me yer attintion. Oi am used to being trated as a gintleman, sor, and Oi have important business with yez, and——" But before he could get any farther Vilas had lain down his pen, and before Campbell left he got what he wanted.

One of the most curiously original collections of books in any library is said to be a botanical collection at Warsenstein, in Germany. At first sight the volumes appear like rough blocks of wood; but on closer examination it is found that each is a complete history of the particular tree which it represents. At the back of the book the bark has been removed from a space large enough to admit the scientific and the common name of the tree as a title. One side is formed from the split wood of the tree, showing its grain and natural fracture; the other shows the wood when worked smooth and varnished. One end shows the grain as left by the saw, and the other the finely polished wood. On opening the book one finds the fruit, seeds, leaves, and other products of the trees, the moss which usually grows upon its trunk, and the insects which feed upon the various parts of the tree. To all this is added a well printed description of the habits, usual location, and manner of growth of the tree.

The chief roadmaster to the French government railways has made the discovery that the best plant yet found for consolidating the loose soil of a newly-made embankment by the interlacing of its roots is the double poppy. The ordinary grasses or clovers employed for the purpose require, he says, several months for the development of their comparatively feeble roots, while the double poppy germinates in a few days, and at the end of three or four months its roots are a foot long, and tightly interlaced. The plant is an annual, but it sows itself after the first year. In France it is among the hardiest of the common plants, and if it is so with us also we hope the authorities will not neglect this discovery, as the brilliant hue of the poppy in great masses would be delightful as one flew by it for miles and miles. Perhaps, too, it would impregnate the air with odors bringing sleep to the restless traveler. And next some one will discover an equally scientific use for the daisy and the camellia, and even for the orchid.

Morrison and Randall, writes a Cleveland *Leader* correspondent, are widely different in their characters. Randall reminds one of a pugilist. He has a heavy jaw, a bulldog expression, and he strikes straight from the shoulder. Morrison is a diplomate. He walks around like a cat, with his soft felt hat pulled down over his eyes. He gives you his hearty shake of the hand and his friendly and seemingly honest eye smiles for everyone. He works in secret. He likes to tell good stories, and he avails more in a social crowd than on the floor of the house. Each of Morrison's friends thinks Morrison cares more for him than he does for any other friend, or even for himself, and Morrison makes as few enemies as Randall does friends. Morrison appreciates the fact that he is a poor speaker. He is ill at ease upon the floor, and looks like a schoolboy making his first declamation. Randall is never more at home than when engaged in a fight before the house. He stands straight up and looks over his opponents with an expression of conscious power. He never quails, never shows any emotion, and he hangs to his purpose like the bulldog from whom his soul evidently came by transmigration. Randall's training as a knocker among the boys in Philadelphia in early life still shows in his conduct after a score of years in congressional service.

People Who Eat Tobacco.

The tobacco habit has many curious phases, and the conflict between experts and authorities as to its effects has created considerable confusion in the public mind. Some physicians declare that the weed is a poison, while others equally as worthy of belief, declare that it is a medicine. They all agree, however, that its excessive use is calculated to injure some temperaments. I am reminded of the tobacco question by the following, from the Athens *Chronicle*:

"A gentleman in Athens commenced the use of tobacco at 14 years of age. When 22 years of age the excessive flow of saliva had caused indigestion and stricture, or constant pain across the breast, threatening life. Advised by an eminent physician, he commenced swallowing all the juice of the tobacco (call it by what name you please), and for fifty-four years has persevered in the habit. The pain ceased very soon, digestion was restored, nerves became steady; for the last twenty-five years no headache, although had previously suffered greatly; has also smoked all the time, and now, at 75, his nerves are steady, and can write as well as at 20, digestion perfect, vision good, knows nothing of nausea, except in the dim recollection of upward of half a century ago, but has had no use for a doctor for upward of twenty-five years, and if afflicted with softening of the brain will not acknowledge it. He knows of others who have adopted this course with beneficial results as far as health is concerned, without injury, as far as he knows, mentally or morally."

Now, the average reader would suppose that the foregoing is merely the invention of a newspaper reporter, but there are parallel cases right here in Atlanta. One of the most distinguished citizens of the town, indeed one of the most distinguished citizens of the state in his calling, has for years been in the habit of eating tobacco instead of simply chewing it. This gentleman is sixty-odd years of age, and is in the most robust health, with a complexion as clear as that of an infant and an eye as keen as that of a hawk. He has none of the ailments of his age—no pains, no aches, no indigestion. Nor is this all. Sitting close at my elbow as I write is a gentleman who has been eating tobacco for thirteen years. He is a young man, and has led a sedentary life for many years, taking little or no exercise and but little recreation in any shape. But his health is perfect. His digestion is good and his appetite just what he would have it to be. He doesn't know what a headache is, and the only feeling of lassitude he ever experiences is when he drinks a little too much buttermilk for dinner.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

The Capacity for Thinking.

I have asked—and it is a good test—can you, on a long railway journey, think out a problem on a great social subject? Will you begin to think out that problem when you have before you two hours in a railway carriage? This is simply a form of mental indolence; they can not concentrate themselves and bring their thoughts sufficiently together to do spontaneous work. It partly comes from this, again, that they will not give themselves time; from that they get out of the habit of steady thought, and they will not dwell long upon one subject. Both in reading and in thinking you never get far unless you will have a long consecutive tete-a-tete with your book or with your problem. People read and think in the same way that they visit their acquaintances and friends. They have an exciting conversation for a few minutes, and then the visit is over. If you wish to see a landscape or explore a character you must take time, and it must be done by steady, consistent and continuous thought. I bespeak, therefore, for reading and for thinking greater deliberation, more careful choice of material, more consecutiveness and continuity, and, above all, that it should never become necessary to hurry through anything, whether it be lecture, or book, or problem.—*Mr. Goschen's Lecture.*

Now, while I think of it, did you never hear about that prayer of old President Hill of Harvard? You see, the old Prex was of an argumentative and logical turn always, and he stood up in chapel one morning and commenced a prayer this way: "Paradoxical as it may seem, O Lord, yet nevertheless it is true—."—*Boston Record.*

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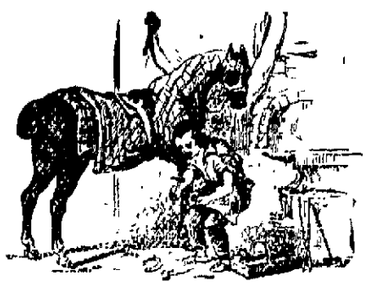
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THE COUNTY CAPITAL.

Court News, and Canton's Contribution to the History of the Week.

The undisturbed serenity of the town continues. Sunday was Palm Sunday, as it was every place else, and in honor of the event, or else because of the difficulty of the attainment of the condition, drunkenness was more noticeable than before in years.

The elegant frame building which for a long time was located in the middle of the street, in front of the town hall has at last been moved, several new sidewalks are being laid, and some houses are being painted.

The new City Council was organized Monday night on a Democatic basis, with Charles R. Frazer, the versatile journalist and disciple of Bergh, as its president. Mr. Frazer made a pleasant speech of acceptance and expressed a desire to correct the state of affairs which compelled employes of the town to cash their orders only at a heavy discount.

George Nye was sentenced Friday to four years in the penitentiary, and was on Saturday married in jail to Josephine Schilling.

The following transfers of real estate in Massillon have been recorded.

John E. McLain's heirs to Mary M. Russell, parts of lots 3 and 6, $4,500.

Fred. Regula to George Henrich, part of lot 241, $3,500.

John E McLain's heirs to James H. McLain, part of lot 45, $9,000.

John E. McLain's heirs to Charles L. McLain, parts of lots 26, 30 and 31, $6,500.

Edward Fray to Harriet Reed, lots 1314 and 1316, $400.

Michael Ruch to Fred. C. Rock, lots 1533 and 1534, $300.

Martha Arthur and Thomas Deighton, lot 23, Perry township, $300.

NAVARRE.

Wm. B. Corl and family are now residents of Navarre.

Joe Weaver, of Jacksonville, Ill., visited here the past week.

Mrs. H. D. Garver is circulating among Canal Dover friends this week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Calp visited the Crofut family, north of Massillon, Sunday.

Mrs. Alice Steele, of Mohican, O., spent Sabbath last with her folks, west of town.

April 30 will be Arbor Day in this State. Numerous papers made a mistake when they said it would be April 23.

Miss Martha Flexer, of Beach City, visited here on Wednesday forenoon. In the afternoon she and Miss Laura Downey left for Springfield, as delegates to the Woman's Missionary Convention, to be held there.

Last Saturday our midnight slumbers were broken in upon by the heavy tramp of what we supposed a regiment of soldiers. Upon inquiry we learned it was only five or six girls returning from the Stump School exhibition. Next time tread lightly, girls.

Mt. Union and Alliance.

Extensive preparations are being made by the churches to celebrate Easter in an appropriate manner.

The road scraper has been in operation the last few days, and as a consequence the roads are in good condition.

There will be a Children's Concert at the Presbyterian Church by the "Willing Workers," Friday evening, April 23.

The members of the "Alpha Tau Omega" Fraternity had a banquet, served up in Shem's best style, Saturday evening.

The Alliance City Band gave a fine concert, Tuesday evening, in the Opera House. It is a band of which Alliance may be proud.

A large number attended the fair given by the ladies of the Disciple Church, Friday and Saturday evenings, in the Main Street Rink.

The arrangements for lighting the city with electric light are rapidly nearing completion, and in a few weeks the city will have a fine system of lighting.

Mr. Beauchamp lectured in the Alliance College Hall, Sunday and Monday evenings, on the subject of temperance. The gentleman is a fine talker, and a large and well pleased audience listened to him.

CHAPMAN.

The Republicans of Massillon may have the honor of electing Stark county's Auditor next fall.

We extend our right hand to our young Ed. and wish him abundant success in his new undertaking.

Messrs. Abel James and L. A. Koons, with their nine-sixteenths circulated among their Chapman friends last Sunday.

Mrs Thomas Laviers, of Massillon, visited at the pleasant home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Archibald, last week.

Dr. Campbell, of Canal Fulton, with Dr. Miller, of Massillon, as counsel, have a very critical case on their hands here that is being watched with great anxiety by our people.

Well, sir, you would scarcely believe it, but it's true nevertheless, David E. Reese was presented with a bouncing big boy last Thursday, and Dave's on the trot. At present the mother and child are doing as well as circumstances will permit.

As we boarded the train at Fulton last Monday evening, we met Mr. Daniel Roderick returning home from the big coal find at Sheffield. "What do you think of the prospects up there?" was our first question. "O! they have a nice place and like it very well. The shaft is now about seventy feet deep, and is a pretty piece of workmanship." "Well, what is your opinion as to the coal?" was again asked. "I don't believe there is any of the right kind of stuff there," and then explained that it was all an old woman's dream, "but the capital is there and down she'll have to go, thus being the end of this string," he answered, not being aware it was for the press.

The Wheeling & Lake Erie and what Mr. Cochran Thinks of the Scheme of Reorganization.

TOLEDO, O., April 12, 1886.

Dear Sir:—Yours of the 8th received and in hasty reply I have to say that my "candid opinion of the plan of reorganization of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad as promulgated" by Melville C. Day and the executors of Commodore Garrison, is that it leaves the property in the hands of the estate precisely where it is now with no substantial, but a very delusive inducement for any stockholder to participate therein. It gives the gracious privilege to a present stockholder to buy new stock at $35 for the hundred and leaves the property to be covered over and swallowed up by subsequent mortgages, so that these new holders will be a minority without potent voice, and not a shadow of a hope that they will ever realize a dollar of dividends. The same is true of an unsecured claimant, except that he gets the new stock at $5 per share less.

In my judgment it will be a piece of great folly for any such creditor, or any stockholder to invest one cent in this proposed new stock.

I see nothing in the scheme that indicates any purpose to complete the road to the river. If they ever construct farther East they must place a second mortgage bond, the amount and disposal of which will be wholly in the hands of the present owners, who have not in this or any other scheme shown a disposition to give to the dollar put in by the Ohio stockholders any chance at all compared with the seventy-five cents put into the bonds by the Eastern parties. If the sale cannot be prevented then my advice is not to touch the scheme at all, for I am fully satisfied that it will be money thrown away.

Yours truly, R. H. COCHRAN.

All in the Line of Nature.

There is nothing in the line of magic or mystery about that wonderful and popular medicine, Parker's Tonic It is simply the best and most scientific combination possible of the essential principles of those curatives which act powerfully on the stomach, liver, kidneys and blood. But there neither is nor will be any successful imitation of it. It is all the time curing those who had despaired of ever getting well. For yourself, your wife and children. 44 4w

"WHAT WAIT I FOR?"

The Subject of Sam Jones' Sermon.

Look here, brother. In the first place you don't believe what you say about this. If there's anybody that ought to be happy and cheerful and enjoy themselves, it is the Christian! Isn't that so? And these old fellows you see mumbling and moaning about the church—that ain't religion. It is liver disease that got hold of 'em. There's many a fellow thinks he's got heart religion, and there's nothing the matter with him except liver complaint. That's so! I've been that way myself. I know how it is. I can laugh and I can enjoy anything. If that's what you think you needn't come to the altar to me to-night. You get Simmons Liver Regulator. That's what cured me. 44-t3.

GENERAL MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT—Higher; April, 77⅛@78¾c; May, 78¾@80c; June, 80½@81¾c.
CORN—Higher; April, 36⅛@36⅝c; May, 37¾@37¾c; June, 38⅛@38⅜c.
OATS—Higher; April, 28¾@28⅝c; May, 29¾@30c.
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork lower; April, $9.12¾@9.12½; May, $9.07½@9.12½; June, $9.17½@9.20. Lard—Higher; April, $5.90@5.90; May, $5.90@5.90; June, $5.95@5.95.
CATTLE—Market steady. We quote:
Extra Choice Cattle.....$5.45 5 65
Good Shipping Steers..... 4.50@5.00
Medium steers..... 3.90@4.40
HOGS—Market firm. Sales ranged from $3.85@4.25 for light; $4.30@4.45 for heavy.
WOOL—Inquiry light. No active movement is looked for until the new clip begins to come in.
Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana and Eastern Iowa.
Coarse, tub, 24@27c; Medium, tub, 30@34c; Fine, unwashed, 17@21c; Medium, unwashed, 23@25c; Coarse, unwashed, 22@23c; Butty, unwashed, 14@16c; Fine, washed, 28@30c; Medium, washed, 31@32c; Coarse, washed, 27@28c.
Nebraska, Dakota, Minnesota, Kansas and Western Nebraska.
Fine, unwashed, 16@20c; Medium, unwashed, 20@21c; Coarse, unwashed, 20@21c.

NEW YORK.

WHEAT—Higher; No. 2 May, 94⅛@94¼c; June, 94 94⅛c; July, 93⅝@94c.—CORN—Quiet; Mixed Western Spot, 46@46⅞c.

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—Higher; Cash, 79c; May, 80⅛c. CORN—Firm at 37c for No. 2. OATS—Firm; No. 2 White, 29½c. RYE—Dull; 66½c for No. 1.

CINCINNATI.

FLOUR—Fair demand; Family $3.80@4.00. WHEAT—Firm at 89c. CORN—Strong at 37½c. OATS—Steady at 32½c. RYE—Dull; 69c. PROVISIONS—Pork steady at $9.75. Lard steady at $5.80. Bulk Meats $5.50@5.20. Bacon $6.00@6.20.

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—Higher; No. 2, Red, Cash, 89@89c; May, 88¾@89c. CORN—Higher; 33¼@33¼c April; 33@33⅜c May. OATS—Lower; cash, 29½c. RYE—Quiet; 59½c.—PROVISIONS—Pork easier; $9.60. Lard, $5.80.

BALTIMORE.

WHEAT—Western higher; No. 2 Winter Red Spot and Cash, 91¼@91¾c; May, 92@92½c. CORN—Quiet; April 46@46½c; May, 45¾@46c. OATS—Western White, 39¾@43c; Mixed do., 38@39c.

[Continued from 1st page.]

the vote of any state from which but one return has been received "except by the affirmative vote of both houses," the committee has struck out the exception. An amendment has been made in the latter part of the same section relating to two sets of returns from one state, so as to provide that those votes only shall be counted which are cast by electors whose appointments shall have been duly certified under the seal of the state and the executive thereof in accordance with the laws of the state, unless the two houses acting separately shall concurrently decide such votes not to be the lawful votes of the legally appointed electors of such state.

The house passed a bill amending section 3336, revised statues, so as to provide that every brewer in filing notice of his intention to begin or continue business shall execute a bond to the United States in a sum equal to three times the amount of the tax which the brewer will be liable to pay during any one month.

APRIL 16.—Mr. Clements, of Georgia, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported back the Dingley resolution calling on the president for any information in his possession relative to the exclusion of American fishing vessels from the right to enter ports of the Dominion of Canada for the purpose of trading, purchasing supplies, or landing fish caught in deep water for shipment in bond to the United States, or doing acts which Canadian or other British vessels are freely permitted to do in the United States. Also requesting the president to inform the house what steps have been taken to bring such unwarrantable and unfriendly acts of the Dominion authorities to the attention of the British government. The resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Dorsey, of Nebraska, a senate bill was passed for the establishment of two additional land districts in Nebraska.

Mr. Willis, of Kentucky, made an attempt to proceed with the consideration of the river and harbor appropriation bill, but gracefully yielded to an adverse vote, and the speaker proceeded to call the committees for reports of a private nature. At the conclusion of the call the house went into committee of the whole (Mr. Hatch of Missouri, in the chair) on the private calendar.

The house then took a recess until 7:30. The house at its evening session passed forty-five pension bills, and adjourned till to-morrow.

APRIL 17.—When the bill appropriating $50,000 for the Alabama oil-sufferers was taken up in the House to-day there was an effort on the part of Mr. Hiscock and Mr. Nelson to add an amendment making an appropriation for the sufferers from the Minnesota cyclone. Cats of Alabama attacked the constitutionality of such legislation, and argued that the fact that houses had been destroyed would make more work and higher wages. He quoted from a Southern newspaper the fear that if there was an appropriation the first man to get his hand on it would skip to Siam.

The House to-day passed a bill relating to the construction of public buildings.

It provides that the estimates for public buildings shall include the estimates for the approaches to such buildings, and that the United States shall not be responsible for or chargeable with any expense attending the paving or repaving of any streets adjacent to any public building outside the District of Columbia.

The House to-day passed without amendments the bill to authorize the establishment of export tobacco manufactories and for draw-backs on imported articles used in manufacturing export tobacco.

[The bill provides that it shall be lawful to establish export tobacco manufactories for the manufacture of tobacco exclusively for exportation, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and that the provisions of Sec. 3443 of the United States Revised Statutes and Secs. 14 and 15 of the act of May 28, 1880, entitled "An act to amend the laws in relation to internal revenue," so far as applicable, shall be in force in respect to such export tobacco manufactories, and that the same drawback shall be allowed to manufacturers who shall use sugar or molasses in his export tobacco manufactory upon which an import duty has been paid that would be allowed under existing laws to a person exporting the same, such drawbacks to be allowed and paid as now provided by law.]

APRIL 19.—Mr. Herman, of Oregon, offered a substitute in the house to-day for the Eads ship-railway bill, which proposes the construction of thirteen miles of ship railway on the Columbia river between the city of The Dalles and Celilo in Oregon. This resolution instructs the commerce committee to report a bill appropriating $1,300,000, which Maj. Jones, of the United States engineers, estimates to be sufficient, whereas to construct a canal he estimated would cost $11,000,000. Mr. Herman, in his resolution, recites the supposed impracticability of the proposed Tehuantepec Eads Ship railway, and claims that while the Columbia work will be a success for the size of the shipping required and give employment to our own countrymen in our own nation, and add wealth and transportation facilities to the great Columbia basin, it will also demonstrate the feasibility of the more gigantic isthmus ship railway of Eads. A bill was introduced by Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, to provide for the transportation of foreign mails. It directs the postmaster general, before the 1st of July, 1886, and every five years thereafter, to enter into contracts with the lowest responsible bidder at a rate not exceeding 50 cents per mile on the outward trips of actual nautical miles traveled between the terminal points, for the transportation of mails for the United States between any port of the United States and the ports of the Pacific and south Atlantic oceans, the gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean sea. The ships with which such contracts shall be made shall be of American register and manned by American crews, and the contracts shall extend for a term of five years, and all vessels so engaged shall in time of war be subject to purchase or charter by the United States at reasonable rates. The president is authorized to enter into treaty negotiations with the governments of the several countries of Central and South America, Asia, and the islands of the Pacific for the concerted support of such steamship mail facilities as may be established.

Representative Holman introduced a bill to prohibit all persons or corporations which are owners or licensees of patents granted by the United States from withdrawing any machine or process from public use because of any regulation of the tariff charges by the legislature of any state wherein the machine or process is being used without the consent of the legislature.

APRIL 20.—Mr O'Donnell, of Michigan, from the committee on education, reported a senate bill to provide for the study of the nature of alcoholic drinks and narcotics and their effects upon the human system in the military and naval academies and in the Indian and public schools of the territories and of the District of Columbia. The bill was placed on the house calendar. The report accompanying the bill states that nearly two million men and women have petitioned the legislatures of the different states for similar laws, and up to the present year the wishes of the people have been complied with in fourteen states. As an evidence that the people earnestly desire a law like the one suggested, the committee points to the fact that petitions bearing the names of 71,216 persons have been presented to this congress asking for its enactment. The effect of similar laws in the different states where they are enforced has, in the opinion of the committee, proven most salutary. Such laws lead to progress and serve to check a threatening evil to humanity and the general welfare. The report argues that the bill invades no right of self-government. The measure had the vital merit of involving no political significance, but appealed to the very foundations upon which popular self-government rested—the intelligence of the people. It was difficult to see how any objections could be raised to such a statue except by those who feared to have the next generation educated upon a subject universally recognized to be of the most vital importance to individual health and social security.

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There is such a business, and it has heretofore been monopolized by English and Scotch capital until some three hundred millions have been invested in the ranche and cattle business of this great country.

Foremost amongst the strongest, richest and most successful American Companies stand the United States Land and Investment Company, 145 Broadway, New York, which is now offering $500.000 first mortgage 6 per cent. 10 year bonds, for subscription at 90 cash, or at par, upon a novel installment feature which appeals to the farmer as well as the banker, the clerk and mechanic as well as the millionaire, and to all who desire to invest their savings at better rates of interest than any bank will allow.

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Those desiring to buy their bonds outright for cash can do so at 10 per cent. discount in $100, $500 or $1.000 bonds and receive one five or ten shares of stock free. The bonds are secured by property owned absolutely by the company, estimated to be worth $3,000,000, and this money received from sale of bonds will be invested in cattle, the income from which it is estimated will yield 30 per cent. upon the stock after paying 6 per cent. on the bonds.

Applications are being forwarded in great numbers daily, and all those who desire to subscribe should send at once for prospectuses and full information to the United States Land and Investment Company, 145 Broadway, New York.—*The N. Y. Financier.* 29y

The sum of $1,250 was recently paid for Faust, a pointer dog. Ah, well, this is a Faust age.

"Ohio eggs beat the world," boasts a braggart Buckeye journal. Well! The world beats Ohio eggs. Thus, even in matters of poultry, are all things made even.

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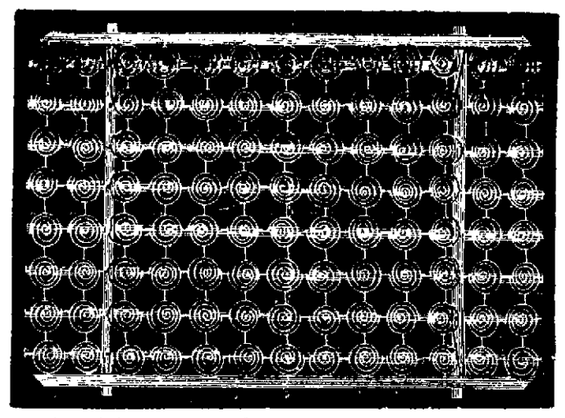

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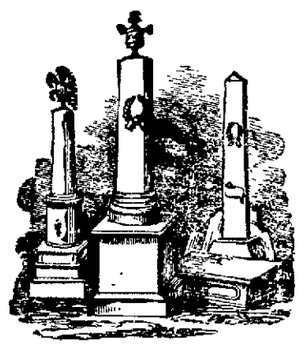

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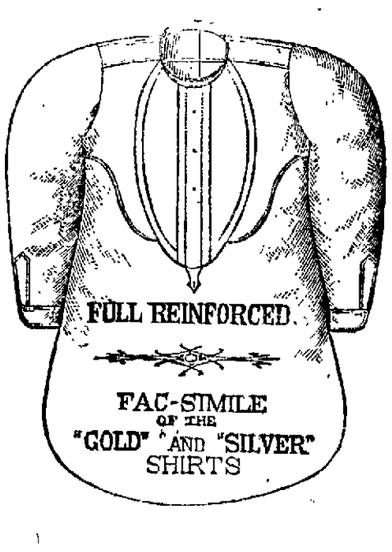

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